THE TIMES
Delivered at your home, 25 cents per week.

Victoria Daily Times.

OUR MOTTO
Not "How cheap," but "How Good." Good goods and cheap and purity guaranteed.
C. E. JONES, 38 GOV'T STREET.
Always Open.

VOL. 19 VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1894. No. 58

ANNUAL CLEARING SALE.

We want to reduce our entire stock before the New Goods arrive. Look at our SPECIAL PRICES on

Silverware, Jewelry, Diamonds,
Watches, Canes, Novelties,
Clocks, Cutlery, Sterling Silver Goods

THE IMPORTING JEWELERS, 47 GOV'T ST. Challoner & Mitchell.

NEW SPRING GOODS
AT THE WESTSIDE.
New Dress Goods, New Flannelettes, New Cameo Draperies, New India Linens, Nainsooks and Victoria Lawns, New Curtain Nets, New Spring Prints. New Goods constantly arriving.
J. HUTCHESON & CO.
Feb. 22, 94.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)
CAPITAL (With power to increase) £600,000, $2,920,000
RESERVE £270,000, $1,314,000
HEAD OFFICE . . . 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND
BRANCHES:
IN BRITISH COLUMBIA— VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, NANAIMO, KAMLOOPS AND NELSON, (KOOTENAY LAKE).
IN THE UNITED STATES— SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, SEATTLE AND TACOMA
AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS:
IN CANADA—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants Bank of Canada, The Molsons Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada, and Bank of Nova Scotia.
IN UNITED STATES—Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency), New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—Bank of Australasia. HONOLULU—Bishop & Co.
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 3½ per cent. per annum.
Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.
Victoria, B. C., July 1, 1893. GEO. GILLESPIE, MANAGER.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY
Will be given you to obtain some Special Bargains in
CARPETS, RUGS, CURTAINS, MATS, ETC.,
During our SPECIAL CLEARANCE SALE.
NOTE—We are clearing out some of our last year's Stock at very low prices and offer you excellent value for your money.
Call early after you read this "ad." and select your Carpets, etc., for the Spring.
WEILER BROS.,
Broughton and Fort Streets.

PERRY & TURNER,
42 Johnson St., VICTORIA, B.C.

"HAPPY THOUGHT" RANGE.
Builders' Hardware,
Stoves
Tinware and
Graniteware,
Sheet Metal Works,
Cornice Work,
Sky-Lights
And Roofing.
I.X.L.—The Best Steel Range Made.

For that Bad Cough of yours
Try Allen's Lung Balsam
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED
As a Preventive and Cure of all Throat and Lung Diseases.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—At the White House, a strong boy to carry parcels and do odd work. mar3-3t

WANTED—A servant for general housework. Apply to Mrs. W. P. Archibald, 130 Cadboro Bay road. mar3-4t

LOT FOR SALE—Cor. South Turner and Niagara streets; 40x112. Apply R. D., Times office. mar3-1 f

PIANO TUNING—Jas. Sheridan, room 7, Moody Block, cor. Yates and Broad Sts., under Imperial Photograph Gallery.

LOST—March 2nd, one white pony mare and one large bay mare, from Bishop's Palace, Yates street. Finder will be recompensed on returning same. mar3-1t

LOST—Last week, Irish setter, nearly full grown, dog, marked white on chest and two front feet. Will the finder kindly return to 55 Birdcage Walk. mar3-1t

LOOK HERE—If you want something to read to-night go to Sampson's Book Exchange, 97 Douglas St. Novels sold at half price. mar3 1t

TENDERS

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock, noon, of March 10th, for the erection of a 2-story frame house at Oak Bay, separate or complete.

Drawings and specifications to be seen at the office of Mr. R. R. Bayne, 50 1-2 Government St. mar2-2t

G. BYRNES, AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION
TUESDAY, MARCH 6, at 11 a.m.
on account of whom it may concern
The Am. Barkentine "Wrestler."

I am instructed to sell at Turner, Beeton & Company's Wharf, Victoria, B. C., the barkentine "Wrestler," 447 tons register, coppered and copper fastened, as she lies ashore in Esquimalt Harbor. She caries over 600,000 feet of lumber, also two boats, anchors and chains, two suits of sails, canvas, donkey engine, 7 and 9 inch hawsers, steel cable, stores, provisions, &c., &c.
For further particulars apply to G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.
mc 1

General Steamship Agency.
THROUGH TICKETS
To and from All European Points

From Halifax.

Allan Line, Mongolian	March 17
Allan Line, Laurentian	March 31
Dominion Line, Labrador	March 10
Dominion Line, Vancouver	March 24
Beaver Line, Lake Winnipeg	March 14
Beaver Line, Lake Ontario	March 28

From New York.

American Line, Chester	March 10
American Line, Berlin	March 21
Cunard Line, Campania	March 10
Cunard Line, Umbria	March 17
White Star Line, Majestic	March 21
White Star Line, Germanic	March 28
North Ger. Lloyd, Elbe	March 10
North Ger. Lloyd, Trave	March 13
North Ger. Lloyd, Lahn	March 17
Thingvalla Line, Hekla	March 10
Thingvalla Line, Thingvalla	March 24

Saloon fares from $40 to $90 according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $30 to $40. Steerage, $23 to $25. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5 to $10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10 by purchasing through tickets here. For sailing list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to
GEO. L. COURTNEY, General Agent, Victoria.
Cor. Fort and Government Sts.

W. G. CAMERON
55 Johnson Street.

Special Attractions
The store is wide awake. It looks after your interests as sincerely as its own. Something new is developing right along, and it pays shoppers to watch this column.

Bargains
We believe in low prices. Such every-day bargains as these make the business bigger all the while:
Men's Print Shirts, 14 to 16½, regular price, $1.75, $1.50, $1.25 and $1.00 ..... 50c.
Men's Heavy Ribbed Underwear, regular price, 50c., for..... 35c.
We buy and sell in great quantities and prices are lower here in consequence.

W. G. CAMERON
55 Johnson Street.

Americus.

Charleston, W. Va., March 3.—A special just received states that thirty men burned the railway bridge at Cabin creek, near Coalburg. It is thought the men are doing this to get tramps away from Eagle. Sheriff Silman and a posse are on the ground, but he has not reported.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by Langley & Co.

FAIR CRUSADERS

The Extraordinary Proposition of the W. W. C. T. U.

A MONSTER POLYGLOT PETITION

Signed by Over Three Million Individuals.

To be Presented to All the Governments in the World—A Special Steamer to Convey the Delegates Round the Globe—A Description of the Proposed Tour.

New York, March 3.—During the last seven years the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union have been preparing for presentation to all the governments of the world of a monster polyglot petition against the traffic in alcohol and opium and against legalized vice. Lady Henry Somerset and Miss Willard have been appointed as the deputation to convey the petition to the different governments. The petition itself now bears the unprecedented number of over 2,700,000 individual signatures, and with the attestations of certain great societies, not less than 3,000,000.

According to the forthcoming number of the Review of the Churches, Dr. Lunn, the editor, has been requested by these women to organize a round the world demonstration. With this purpose in view a first-class steamer is immediately to be chartered, and a party of 100 persons will be organized to accompany Lady Henry Somerset and Miss Willard in this remarkable cruise. Dr. Lunn has arranged with William Fipe to act as manager and secretary to this expedition and to accompany the party around the world. The crusade will begin at the annual convention of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, to be held in the United States next October. The American delegation will then proceed to Washington, where the polyglot petition will be presented to the government.

Leaving New York on October 24th, the American contingent will join the British contingent in the great demonstration in Exeter hall, London, on November 1st. The crusaders' steamer will leave London on November 3rd and reach Naples on November 12th. A visit will then be made to Rome, where it is hoped that the pope and the king of Italy will each receive the delegation. The next capital to be visited will be Athens, where the king of Greece will be presented with the petition. Jerusalem will be visited, and the petition will be presented to the patriarchs of Jerusalem, after which the khedive will be visited at Cairo. It is intended to reach India in time for the national congress, and a six weeks' tour will be made through India in a special train. Great mass meetings will be held in all the principal towns of India. From Calcutta the steamer will proceed to Ceylon, and thence to Siam, with the object of presenting the petition to the king of Siam.

Each Australian colony will then welcome the delegation, after which the course of the pilgrimage will be diverted northward to China, where it is hoped that the viceroy will receive the delegation. Japan will be visited and the petition will be presented to the mikado. The eastern circuit of the world will be completed by the journey across the Pacific. It is intended at a later date to present the petition to the northern and central governments of Europe.

A WRECKED HOME.

How a False Friend Brought Ruin and Misery.

New York, March 3.—Mrs. George W. Lederer, wife of the well known theatrical manager, who before her marriage on October 19th, 1889, was Miss Ida Florine Newcomb, left her husband's home in the Ariston apartment house, corner of Fifty-fifth street and Broadway, last Saturday without having notified him, and took up her residence at some place unknown to her husband. It is said that a well known dramatic writer is responsible for her action and that Mr. Lederer will institute divorce proceedings. Mrs. Lederer was the daughter of Lawyer Richard S. Newcomb, who died in 1891.

About two years ago Mrs. Lederer began to show a disposition to go upon the stage, and as time passed her inclination in this direction increased. Her husband strongly objected to her entering the theatrical profession, but his requests that she abandon the thought appeared only to increase her ambition to become an actress. At last, to please her, he withdrew his opposition a few months ago and promised to obtain her a place in a new play to be brought out this spring by Charles Dickson's company at a local theatre.

In the meantime a well known dramatic writer of this city, himself a married man, and by no means young in years, who had known Mrs. Lederer before her marriage, had been a frequent visitor at Lederer's house. While professing to be a warm friend of Mr. Lederer, frequently dining with the family and making other professions of friendship, it is said that he was violating the confidence of the husband by winning the affections of the wife. Lederer trusted him, and, unwilling to suspect his wife of deceiving him, did not realize that his home was being wrecked by his false friend.

Overcome with remorse about two weeks ago, Mrs. Lederer made a confession to her husband, in which the name of the playwright figured. Through a desire to avoid publicity and for the sake of his little boy, Mr. Lederer decided to take no public steps at that time to right his wrong, but arranged for a legal settlement of the matter. When he went to his flat on the Ariston block on Saturday evening, having moved there from his former home on Fifty-eighth street some time ago, he found that his wife had disappeared, taking with her some of her effects. Her little son, whom Mr. Lederer had taken precautions to have closely watched, she had been unable to take away with her.

SERIOUS IRREGULARITIES.

A Post Office Inspector's Resignation Causes Suspicion.

Ottawa, March 3.—Postoffice Inspector Barwick of Toronto has resigned. Postoffice Inspector Barker of London has taken charge in the meantime. It is doubtful if Barwick's resignation will be accepted as irregularities of which he is accused are such that may necessitate his dismissal.

A VILLAINOUS LIE.

Mayor Gilroy Will Allow no Trifling With His Name.

New York, March 3.—Mayor Gilroy sent the following letter to the local manager of the Associated Press yesterday regarding a dispatch the association sent out for publication to the newspapers which received its service: "Sir,—It has come to my notice that the Associated Press has sent out, or is about to send out, a dispatch worded as follows: San Francisco, March 2.—The Call says it has positive information that Richard Crocker, Mayor Gilroy of New York, Thomas E. Crimmons, court contractor; Patrick Divver, police justice; Bernard O'Rourke, James J. Phelan, dock commissioner, and William H. Burke, police justice, will arrive here to-day over the Santa Fe road, and that they have a vessel ready to take them out of the country at a moment's notice. The Call will say they are afraid of legal action against them in New York for election frauds, and that if warning comes they will probably go to Honolulu. I hereby inform you that I will hold the Associated Press, as an association, or any newspaper publishing the same in connection with my name, responsible before the courts for the circulation and dissemination of what is, so far as I am concerned, a villainous lie. Yours truly, (Signed) Thos. F. Gilroy."

What Voss May Say.

San Francisco, Cal., March 3.—Special Treasury Agent Phenix has been trying to get some assurance from the government which would satisfy Voss, one of the Emerald gang of smugglers, who is at present in Victoria, to secure him his liberty and dismiss all cases against him if he would come here and testify. It is evident he succeeded in getting what he wanted, for he quickly slipped out of town on Thursday night for Victoria to see Voss and Stevenson, although the latter is supposed to know nothing about the men who were on the Emerald. Phenix has been in correspondence with the secretary of the treasury for some weeks and upon his representations the treasury department has requested Attorney-General Olney to enter a nolle prosequi in all the suits against Voss and Stevenson, if, in his judgment, he considers the evidence they can give of sufficient importance. Phenix will therefore first learn anteed immunity, and if he thinks the evidence sufficient he will then enter a nolle prosequi. Wickman, Thomas and Greenwold don't appear in the least alarmed over the prospects of Voss returning.

A Noted Canadian Dead.

Pasadena, Cal., March 3.—The death of Thomas Brown occurred here last evening from hemorrhage of the lungs. The deceased came here recently from Canada for the benefit of his health. He was at the time of his death minister of public works of the Northwest Territories, and stood high in political and diplomatic circles. The remains will be sent east for interment.

Liliuokalani to be Pensioned.

Omaha, Neb. March 3.—Special Commissioner Alexander of Honolulu passed through here last evening, en route to Hawaii from Washington. He declared the provisional government had won the fight and would probably pension the queen. The provisional government, he said, would keep up the fight for annexation. Alexander sails from San Francisco on March 8th. He is not the bearer of any dispatches to President Dole.

Great Oil Refinery Fire.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 3.—At 4.30 a. m. a general alarm has been rung from the fire department headquarters. The fire started in the Atlas oil refinery, owned by the Standard oil company. The plant is valued at a million and a half, and will be destroyed. Five hundred men are employed at the works, which are the largest of the kind in the country.

Baffled Burglars.

Montreal, March 3.—The jewelry store of Alfred Eaves was broken into last night, but owing to the promptness of the officers of the Dominion Burglary Guarantee company the thieves had not time to steal anything. The robbers smashed a thick plate glass window and tried to get some of the jewelry in the window. A reward of $100 has been offered for the apprehension and conviction of the men who committed the crime.

Piracy in Nova Scotia.

Halifax, N. S., March 3.—A sensational story comes from St. John's, Nfld. The master of the schooner Bradella gives a remarkable account of piracy at White islands, on the Nova Scotian coast, about sixty miles east of Halifax. It appears from a letter Captain Rowe has received from his wife, who lives only eighteen miles from the scene of the tragedy, that a man named Berrigan, in order to decoy vessels ashore for the purposes of plunder, placed a light on a pole on a rock called White island, so as to mislead vessels into taking it for a light called Liscombe light, and thus cause their destruction. The schooner Spencer F. Barrid, of Gloucester, Mass., is said to have mistaken this false light as intended, with the awful result that she went ashore on the Boundary rock and became a total wreck, all hands being lost. One Newfoundlander, Thomas Fewers, was a member of the crew.

PREMIER AT WINDSOR

Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone's Visit to the Queen.

THE OLD MAN'S ADMIRABLE HABITS.

An Early Morning Walk Followed by Devotions.

A Meeting of the Royal Council This Afternoon—Mr. Acland Looked Upon as John Morley's Successor—Earl Kimberley to Give a Dinner to the Premier and Cabinet.

London, March 3.—Mr. Gladstone took an early walk this morning and attended divine worship in the chapel of St. George at Windsor. He will remain at Windsor and be present at the meeting of the council which the Queen will hold this afternoon. Earl Spencer, John Morley and Mr. Acland, the latter of whom is looked upon as possibly Mr. Morley's successor, paid a visit to Lord Rosebery this morning. The Earl of Kimberley will give a dinner to Hon. Mr. Gladstone, his cabinet ministers and a number of others after the state meeting this evening. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone will give a dinner and reception at their official residence in Downing street on Monday.

Shortly after the visit of Earl Spencer, John Morley, Ackland and Home Secretary Asquith to the Earl of Rosebery this morning, Lord Rosebery and Mr. Asquith called upon Mr. Morley in answer to his summons. Lord Rosebery left for Windsor at 1 o'clock. Earl Kimberley, Earl Spencer, Sir William Harcourt and Sir Charles Lennox Peel, clerk of the privy council, arrived at Windsor at 1 o'clock, where they met Mr. Gladstone. The proceedings of the council at Windsor were of the ordinary character. The council arranged for prorogation of parliament and the opening of the new session. It is believed after the adjournment of the council Mr. Gladstone will formally tender to the Queen his resignation of the offices he held in the ministry. Current gossip has it (Lord Rosebery's appointment to the premiership being conceded), that Earl Kimberley, now lord president of the council and secretary of state for India, will be made secretary of state for foreign affairs, and John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, will succeed the Earl of Kimberley in the Indian office.

Gladstone arrived at Paddington station on his return from Windsor to-day. A large crowd assembled, greeting him with roars of applause which he acknowledged by lifting his hat and bowing. It is believed that Gladstone will shortly take a trip on the continent for his health and to recruit generally.

Concerning the retirement of Mr. Gladstone, the Speaker, a Liberal organ, says: "It is a legacy of stubborn effort and conflict which Mr. Gladstone leaves to those who are to come after him, and that Thursday's speech in the Commons will be notable on the pages of history as marking not only the close of a matchless career, but the opening of a new era in national history."

BLACK AND WHITE.

Bad Blood Between Two Regiments in the West Indies

Halifax, N. S., March 3.—A serious encounter took place on Friday afternoon, February 17th, at Uppark camp, Jamaica, say mail advices from there to-day. The encounter was between some men of the Second West Indian regiment and part of the white soldiers there. The following is a detailed and accurate account of the affair:

The relations between the white and colored soldiers at the camp have not been friendly. Ostensibly they seemed on the best of terms, but a good deal of petty friction, notably among the officers, existed between the men of the two regiments, the Leicestershire and the W. I. R. This culminated on Friday in an outbreak, which but for the prompt action of the officers would have resulted in most serious consequences. On the Friday evening mentioned one of the artillerymen who had arrived by the packet from England, celebrated his arrival in a new country by getting drunk. Joined by a few of his comrades, he had reached the semi-tipsy stage, and in this condition he entered the sergeants' mess and asked to be supplied with more liquor. The mess waiters supplied the drink, and after its consumption demanded payment. The artilleryman refused to settle, and a squabble ensued. An officer coming along saw the artilleryman and told him he had no right there and ordered him to leave. The artilleryman obeyed, when the waiter, enraged at the non-payment, flew at the artilleryman and attempted to strike him. Some of the Leicestershire men resented the attack on their countryman, and in few minutes a serious riot ensued.

Colored and white soldiers in the neighborhood joined in, and for a time the spot was a scene of indescribable confusion. The pickets were called out, the disturbance quelled and nearly a score of rioters lodged in the guardroom. Fortunately, the men were in undress at the time and wore no side arms, and that only accounts for the fact that no serious injuries were inflicted. One soldier of the Leicestershire regiment was stabbed in the body and has the muscles of his forearm severed and two colored soldiers are suffering from blows. All three are in the hospital, but their injuries are not regarded as serious. After the disturbance strict orders were given that no man leave camp. The pickets were doubled and all the canteens closed. Everything remained quiet, however, and the camp resumed its normal aspect. On Monday forenoon an enquiry was held in private by Col. Caulfield, as a result of which, it is stated, some of the rioters will be court martialed.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Redistribution Bill Passes Without Much Discussion.

THE PREMIER DOES NOT SPEAK ON IT

Mr. Keith's Motion to Stop the Sale of Liquor Around the Legislative Hall Voted Down, But no More Liquor Will be Sold.

MARCH 2.

The Speaker took the chair at two o'clock. Prayers by Rev. A. B. Winchester.

The private bills committee reported the drainage and dyking bill to the house.

Mr. Keith moved the following as a new rule to be added to the rules and orders of the legislative assembly: Rule No. 113—No wine, spirits, beer, porter, or other fermented or intoxicating beverage shall be brought, supplied, sold, bought, given, used, or consumed in or about the premises or buildings where the legislative assembly holds its sittings, or in any of the rooms, buildings, restaurant, or premises adjoining the same, or in its or in their immediate vicinity, or within the limits of the jurisdiction where the rules of the legislative assembly are applicable." The mover said the motion should commend itself to the house.

Hon. Mr. Vernon said the principle might be all right but he did not think it was a desirable rule. The Speaker had complete control of the assembly and he could make rules to deal with the question.

Mr. Grant said he would like to see anybody go to his pockets to see if he had a bottle of liquor on his person. Those who did not wish to use liquor did not have to use it.

Mr. Rogers said he had signed a paper against the sale of liquor in the house, but it was with the understanding that no motion would be introduced. The matter could be dealt with without a rule.

Mr. Semlin did not wish to curtail anyone's privileges but he thought it would be in the interests of good government to pass the resolution.

Mr. Croft said if the resolution was passed it would reflect on the capabilities of hon. members to resist drink. He had signed a petition to prevent the sale of liquors on the premises, but he could not support a motion to place such a rule in print.

Hon. Mr. Pooley said if it was proposed to say what members should have at their lunches it would be better to do away with the lunch room.

Mr. Kitchen supported the motion. It was time to stop the use of intoxicating liquor on the premises when an hon. member got up in the house and wanted to sing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

Mr. Speaker—No such thing ever occurred in the house.

Mr. Kitchen—It certainly did.

Mr. Speaker—I deny it. It never occurred, unless it occurred during the two hours which I was absent yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Kitchen—It occurred in committee.

Mr. Speaker—You cannot refer to what occurred in committee.

Mr. Kitchen said he would like to see the motion amended to do away with the refreshment room.

Mr. Booth said he considered the motion a reflection on the Speaker. The House was under control of the Speaker and he was well able to regulate it.

Hon. Col. Baker said the actions of some members of the opposition might lead the public to believe that they were intoxicated, but he did not think anyone had been drunk. It was in the power of the Speaker to deal with the matter.

Mr. Martin said the mover of the resolution was fouling the nest in which he belonged, the legislative assembly. The motion might be considered a good election dodge by the mover, who was a temperance advocate. All members were in favor of temperance, but the motion was in bad taste. He was referring to the proceedings in committee the other night when called to order.

Mr. Hunter said he would support the motion if the matter could not be settled in a quieter manner. They had a perfect right to protect themselves and families from the liquor traffic. If the mover would not withdraw the motion and have it settled quietly he would vote for the motion.

Mr. Brown considered that the passage of the resolution would not reflect on the members of the house. It would strengthen the hands of the Speaker in enforcing the rule asked for in the round-robin.

Mr. Horne and Mr. Adams thought the matter should be left in the hands of the Speaker.

Mr. Cotton moved, seconded by Mr. Sword, that the debate be adjourned to give the Speaker an opportunity to consider the round-robin.

Hon. Mr. Davie jumped excitedly to his feet and objected most strenuously to the adjournment of the debate. He said the matter had been brought up to slander the members of the legislature. The round-robin referred to was in his hand, having been handed to him by the Speaker. He had referred it to his colleagues and had received two notes, in both of which members of the executive agreed to prevent the sale of liquor in the refreshment room. If the motion had not been brought up, the government would have dealt with the matter.

Mr. Cotton said the attack made by the premier was a cowardly one. He had not signed the round-robin as he did not know that liquor was sold in the refreshment room and because he thought the Speaker would deal with the matter. He denied that he wished to slander the house. He had moved the adjournment of the debate to allow the Speaker to deal with the question.

Mr. Sword—I seconded the motion for the same reason.

Hon. Mr. Davie said he did not mean that the members who moved the adjournment of the debate wished to slander the members, but their motion, if carried, would cover up the slime that had been thrown.

Mr. Cotton withdrew his motion.

Dr. Milne said he had signed the round-robin because he thought it would be better to deal with the matter without bringing it before the house. He would like to see the sale of liquor in the lunch room stopped, but he did not believe in preventing a man from having liquor at his meals if he wished it.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—It has been said that the matter should be left in the hands of the Speaker. The Speaker could not make a rule that would be effective without the consent of the legislature. Some of the remarks that had been made about Mr. Keith should not have been applied to him. He was doing what he considered to be his duty. The introduction of liquor into the house could safely be argued as a breach of the privileges of the house. If it deterred the members from dealing with the business of the house it was a breach of the privileges. It was laid down in all constitutional authorities that anyone preventing a member from dealing with the business of the house was guilty of a breach of privilege. It was not fair to throw the responsibility on the Speaker, who could not enforce the rule unless it was sanctioned by the house. The round-robin had been signed by 20 members and the executive should comply with the request. He would vote for the motion as it was. Although he seldom used the lunchroom himself he did not think that it should be abolished. It was a great convenience to members who had to attend committee meetings in the morning and be back at the opening of the house at 2 o'clock. He did not know that liquor was sold in the lunchroom. If it was, it was an infraction of the liquor license law of Victoria.

Hon. Mr. Davie said he disclaimed any insinuation that he considered the members voting for the resolution, with one exception, were doing so to slander the house. He did not stand second to the hon. member for Comox in an earnest desire to bring the liquor traffic under such control as to bring freedom and happiness to the household. Whenever a general motion came before the house to restrict the liquor traffic he would know how to deal with it as society demanded. One hon. member had taken the opportunity to throw slime. You (Mr. Speaker) called that gentleman to order when he said an hon. member had got up and wanted to sing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." He commenced to read a little poem on scandal mongers when called to order by

Mr. Brown, who said that the attorney-general had no right to use lies published in the provincial papers in the debate.

Mr. Speaker called the premier to order and referred him to rule 15, which states that no member should use offensive language.

Hon. Mr. Davie—I was just reading a little paragraph. If the cap fits the hon. member who rose to a point of order all right. The junior member for Yale, Mr. Semlin, insinuated that the public would attribute the heated debate the other evening to liquor. If so they would attribute the language used by the leader of the opposition—

Mr. Speaker—Order! order! order!

Hon. Mr. Beaven—Oh, let him go on.

Mr. Speaker—The premier cannot refer to what occurred in committee.

Hon. Mr. Davie—I am afraid I cannot debate without getting out of order. (Hear! hear!)

Mr. Keith closed the debate. He denied that he brought in the resolution for the purpose of throwing slime or slandering the members of the house. After having circulated the round-robin, he found that he would have to bring the matter up as he had done. The only names called were those that had been called by the attorney-general. That hon. gentleman must feel disgusted with himself when he used such contemptible language as he had done. It was the attorney-general who was the scandal monger. Only the other day he had repeated in the house something that he had heard in the lobby.

Mr. Speaker—Out of order.

Mr. Keith—I know I am out of order. The attorney-general, when called to order, would not take his seat until he had had his miserable say. What would the people think if there was a bar in the supreme court and the judges, jurymen and lawyers went out during the session to take a drink? But this was done in the legislature where the laws administered in the courts were framed. The resolution did not reflect on the members.

The resolution was negatived on the following division:

Ayes—Messrs. Semlin, Milne, Beaven, McKenzie, Horne, Brown, Sword, Kitchen, Forster, Keith, Cotton, Stoddart, Kellie and Hunter—14.

Nays—Messrs. Grant, Smith, Punch, Watt, Baker, Pooley, Davie, Turner, Vernon, Martin, Eberts, Croft, Booth, Rogers, Hall, Anderson, and Adams.—17.

Hon. Mr. Davie, after the division was taken, stated that the government had given orders that no more liquors were to be sold in the refreshment room.

Hon. Mr. Turner said respecting the return asked for, showing the prices at which the trustees of the sinking fund had bought British Columbia subscribed stock, that no returns had been received since January, 1893, on account of the illness of one of the trustees.

Hon. Mr. Vernon moved the second reading of the redistribution bill, which he said was one of the most important measures that could be introduced. He referred at some length to the history of the early governments and parliaments of British Columbia. The composition of the legislature at the time of confederation was 12 members from the Island and 13 from the Mainland. At that time, although the population of the Island was the larger the representation was the smaller, because it was known before long that the population of the Mainland must become larger than the Island. There was no census of British Columbia taken until 1881, so the voters' lists had to be taken as signs of the population. According to the lists the population of the Island was larger than the Mainland for 13 years. In 1886 the number of representatives was increased by two members, one for the Mainland and one for the Island. In 1890 the membership was again increased, the Mainland being given 17 and the Island 16 members. The present bill gave the Mainland 19 and the Island 14 members. From confederation to the present time, neither area, revenue or population had been taken for a basis upon which to form a redistribution bill. The government, in preparing the present bill, decided that 33 were sufficient to represent the country during the next four years. It was considered that it would be unwise to decrease the number of members and it was agreed not to increase the number, so a redistribution method was decided upon. It was decided to give the cities representatives according to their population, and the cities were given one member for every 4000 people. Westminster was entitled to one and a half but not to two members, but no doubt it would soon be entitled to another. The cities were given 9 members to represent their 49,000 people, leaving 24 members to represent the 55,000 people in the rural districts. Although the Indians were looked after by the Dominion government and did not pay taxes, they had to be taken into consideration as were also the Chinamen who did contribute to the revenue. It would be improper to alone take into consideration the population in considering the representation of rural districts. The white population of Cassiar amounted to about 500 and the Indians about 4700, so if the Indians were not considered, Cassiar would not even be entitled to one member; in fact all the representatives would be grouped in New Westminster and Yale districts. The bill before the house, he was sure, would satisfy the electors as a whole. So far no criticism of the bill had been heard. The press had been very silent and he thought if there was anything objectionable it would have been heard before now. Victoria was left as it was. So had Esquimalt, which was entitled to two members in view of the works being carried on there. Victoria district and the Islands had two members, whereas they formerly had three. Alberni had been merged into Cowichan and the combined district was given two members, where the two districts now return three members. Nanaimo City and district returned the same number of members as formerly, three. The boundaries of Comox had been extended while Cassiar was decreased. Both returned one member. Westminster district and Vancouver city had each been given an additional member. Westminster city and Yale district were about the same, with the exception that the boundaries of Yale had been slightly changed. Lillooet was about the same, while Cariboo had one member less. It was hoped that the population of Cariboo will soon be largely increased and it would then be entitled to the same representation that it has now. East Kootenay remained the same, while an additional member had been given to West Kootenay, the population of which had largely increased. He had not gone into details of the population of each district as they were dry and could be better discussed in committee. The change in the management of the voters' lists was absolutely necessary, as many men whose names were on the list had passed away and other names were duplicated. It was in the interest of the province to have corrected voters' lists. He was satisfied that the bill would meet with approval from all parts of the province, as an equitable and just measure. The bill before the house showed the fallacy of the charge that it was a gerrymander. The districts decreased were represented by government supporters while those increased were represented by opposition members. It could not be denied that the basis of representation in the cities was a fair one. He hoped the measure would be approached in an unbiased manner, and that provincial, not district interests, would be considered. The details of the bill could be altered in committee.

Hon. Mr. Beaven was sure that the moderate language used by the chief commissioner of lands and works must commend itself to hon. members. The actions of the government could only be judged by the measures that they introduced in the legislature. All agreed that the people should be properly represented, but the bill before the house did not carry out this prospect in its entirety. There were different opinions as to how the country shuld be represented. Some argued that the population should be the basis of representation, others that interests should be the basis, others that property should be the basis, and still others that territory should be the basis. Most people, however, admitted that men should be represented as far as possible. The majority of the voters should decide the way in which the province should be legislated for. It would be difficult to frame a measure that would bring about this principle in its entirety, but after the delay there had been in bringing down the measure it was to be expected that it would be of more useful and permanent benefit. The chief commissioner had referred to the introduction in this province of responsible government. He made a mistake when he said that representation had never been based on population or interests. The first constitution act passed in the province was framed on the basis of interests and interests alone. He could not say what influenced the government of which the chief commissioner was a member when they increased the number of members by six. The various interests of the province were the basis on which the first constitution bill, which brought the province into existence, was based. The first change was made by a government of which he was a member. One member was taken from the mining district of Kootenay and given to the mining district of Cassiar, to which district a large number of miners were moving. He was one of those who objected to this change, as he argued that the mining representative of Kootenay could represent the mining district of the north. He also objected to it on the ground that the population of Kootenay would increase again, as he was glad to say it had. The same was the case with Cassiar, which district the miners had left, but would return to. Then there was Cariboo, which was not as prosperous as formerly, but was regaining its population, and was to be developed. The chief commissioner also referred to the patriotism of some members who had assisted in the framing of the bill. He did not know that there were more than five members of the executive. After the time that had been spent in framing the bill the province was entitled to a measure that would give proper representation. The general complaint was that the minority rule the province. What was wanted was a radical change whereby the majority will rule. A mere change of the boundaries and the division of some of the districts into ridings was not what was wanted. The bill just increased the representation of the minority. If the bill was passed the majority would not be heard in the legislative hall. It could not be the wish of the government that they should have the minority of those enjoying the franchise supporting them. What was wanted was that the majority of the people entitled to vote should rule, not the majority of the representatives. He was sorry to hear frequent references to the Island and the Mainland, as if they were two separate portions of the province. He challenged any one to point out a division of the house by which the representatives of the Island had arrayed themselves against the representatives of the Mainland, or vice versa. The balance of power referred to was only visionary. He regretted to see that in the census returns brought down the government had gone to the trouble to obtain the population of the Island and of the Mainland as if they were two different provinces. There was no other theory underlying the returns. The interests of the citizens of Victoria were bound up with the interests of the miner or settler in the most remote portion of the province. It was mischievous to try to divide the province into two portions by referring to where the largest population was. If the basis of the representation was founded on the population, all the representatives would be massed in the southern portion of the province. If representation had been based on the population in early days, Cariboo would have had all the representatives. It was disappointing that after so long a delay the government could not bring down a bill that would give the majority of the people the right to say what laws should or should not be passed. The bill should be placed in the waste paper basket and a better one introduced. The bill was not worth all the talk with which its introduction had been heralded. After the anouncements made by the late premier and the present government, it was to be thought that a broad and statesmanlike measure would be brought down. He would be very sorry to hear of any violence being attempted in the province, but the measure before the house, one that allowed the minority to rule, was such a one as caused the violence that was heard of in different parts of the world. The basis of representation was wrong as long as it allowed the minority to rule. As long as this lasted there would be dissatisfaction and distrust. The basis of representation had been going from bad to worse. No one had ever attempted to show to him that it was necessary to have thirty-three members. The six members added in 1890 had been no advantage to the province; in fact, he believed the change had been a detriment. The whole object of the bill was that the minority should make the laws and say who should administer them.

Mr. Brown, after showing up the cowardly tactics of the government in refusing to speak till their opponents had done so, proceeded to answer some of the points advanced by Mr. Vernon. The old division of 12 on Island and 13 on Mainland, made at confederation, had recognized the right of outlaying constituencies to large proportionate representation. All admitted that cities should not have as many members in proportion as country constituencies, and in those days, a large part of the population of the whole province, according to the best date he had, was in Victoria. It was nonsence to talk about balance of power, that was got up by certain capatalistic and monopolistic clique, who saw a chance by its aid to govern the province in their own interest, and they had done it, too, more or less, from that day to this. Mr. Vernon had said that no government since confederation had been able to agree upon any basis of representation—nither area, interests, nor opposition, but this bill had established the bill of representation by population as far as the cities were concerned. Mr. Brown showed that this was hardly correct, as the two Mainland cities had at least as much population as the two on the Island. But he had not dwelt upon that, and did not mean to. He felt assured that the mass of people in all four were a unit in their desire for good government, and a man who came to the house to advocate that was a good representative, no matter where he came from. What made Mr. Vernon's statement an unfortunate one for the government was, that the same rule had not been carried out in other cases, and they could not plead that they had not thought of it. If it was right, as

Continued on page 3

You Need It!
The "D.&L." Emulsion.
It Will ....
Cure That Cough,
Heal Your Lungs,
Put Flesh on Your Bones
Prevent Consumption.

Broken in Health

That Tired Feeling, Constipation and Pain in the Back

Appetite and Health Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Mr. Chas. Steele
St. Catherine's, Ont.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:
"For a number of years I have been troubled with a general tired feeling, shortness of breath, pain in the back, and constipation. I could get only little rest at night on account of the pain and had no appetite whatever. I was that tired in my limbs that I gave out before half the day was gone. I tried a great number of medicines but did not get any permanent relief from any source until, upon recommendation of a friend, I purchased a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which made me feel better at once. I have continued its use, having taken three bottles, and

I Feel Like a New Man.

I have a good appetite, feel as strong as ever I did, and enjoy perfect rest at night. I have much pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla." CHARLES STEELE, with Erie Preserving Co., St. Catherine's, Ontario.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Ladies,
Mother Green's Tansy Pills.
Used by thousands. Safe, Sure and Always Reliable. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. From all Druggists or mailed, free from observation, on receipt of $1 00. Sealed particulars, 2 cents.
LANE MEDICINE CO., MONTREAL, CAN.
For sale by Langley & Co., Druggists Victoria. m-w-&-F

YOUR FRIENDS IN THE EAST

Are all anxious to know all about Vancouver Island and British Columbia .....

EVERY RESIDENT of British Columbia who travels in the East is kept busy answering the many questions asked about the new El Dorado of the Pacific Northwest, and the indications are that hundreds of Eastern capitalists, merchants, bankers, farmers fruit growers, mechanics, etc., are turning Westward Ho! with British Columbia as an objective point. It goes without saying that every resident of this Province is interested in the development of our many resources and glad of an opportunity to supply their friends with reliable information concerning this country and its many attractions for the tourist and homeseeker.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

IS

A Well-Edited 16-page Paper,

Filled each week with news from all points of the Northwest, will tell the story of the happenings in this section of the Dominion of Canada in an interesting and acceptable manner. Why not send a copy regularly to your friends, relatives and acquaintances back East? It is cheaper than writing letters and a saving of much labor. Terms are as follows:

WEEKLY, six months - - $1.00
WEEKLY, one year - - - $2.00

Sample copies sent free to any address. All orders should be addressed to

The TIMES P. & P. Co.,
Victoria, B.C.

YOUR CHILD . . .
IS UNACCOUNTABLY LOSING FLESH REFUSING TO TAKE ITS FOOD LISTLESS AND DEBILITATED
WHY DON'T YOU TRY The D.&L. EMULSION?
IT WILL HELP WONDERFULLY

5 Cases New Spring Clothing JUST TO HAND. LATEST STYLES. LOWEST PRICES. B. Williams & Co., Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson St.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Continued from page 2.

of course it was, in the case of the cities, it was right in other cases also; all constituencies of the same class should have been dealt with, as among themselves, on the basis of population. The government, not having done this, was self-condemned. Esquimalt, Mr. Vernon had said, was entitled to retain its present representation, as its population was increasing and large works were to go forward there shortly. And almost immediately afterwards he had told us that Cariboo had been reduced one member, but that works now going on and to be undertaken there would, no doubt, speedily bring it up to its old standing. Now Cariboo, a sparsely settled, outlying district, of immense area, was entitled to greater representation in proportion than Esquimalt, yet under the bill it was to be given just the same, although it had more voters than Esquimalt, and had increased more in six or eight months than Esquimalt had in four years. After congratulating Mr. Vernon on the smooth way in which he had slipped over the dangerous points of the bill, Mr. Brown proceeded to his own criticism of the measure. He said one could not but be struck with the ingrained sectionalism of the government as displayed both in the bill itself, and the comments made upon it both in this house and in the government organs. The bill divides the country into two camps —Mainland and Island—and proceeds upon the assumption that these are united in themselves and hostile to each other. The bill was an invitation to the people of the province to consider themselves not British Columbians, but Mainlanders or Islanders as the case might be. In contrast with this the steady demand of the independent party for fair and equal representation of the whole people of the province, in the legislature, stood out, broad, statesmanlike and patriotic, against the narrow, sectional policy of the government. This was even more apparent when one came to look into details a little. We were told that, as between Mainland and Island, the division was exactly according to poulation. In his peregrinations up and down the country, at the country's expense, the premier had endeavored to make it appear that the independents were demanding all the representation for the cities. The false statement had been accompanied by a declaration that the government would be careful to guard the interests of the outlaying, sparsely settled districts, of large area. The bulk of the latter of course lay upon the Mainland, and at whose expense had their interests been guarded? If we take a division of the province which recognizes both the natural boundaries, and not one only; if we divide the province into three parts by the gulf and the Cascades, we find a large proportion of voters to population, showing at once one strong reason why they should have large representation in proportion to their population. Dealing with the figures as we have them before us—a course which made his argument less striking than it would be had we the correct figures for West Kootenay—we find that this trans-Cascade country is given by the bill one member for each 800 of white population, and each 2nd voters. This, of course, is according to the figures as we have them before us. In the cis-Cascade region, or lower Mainland, we have rather more than 3,000 population, and about 1800 voters per member. Now if we compare this latter division with the Island division, we find that there is little difference between them, in respect of the things which enter into a calculation like the present. The Mainland division has a little the better of it in the inhabited territory, in population and in voters, but the divisions may be taken as practically equal, and what difference there is strengthens the argument. It follows, of course, that we should find the same difference in proportion of representation to population and voters between the trans-Cascade division of the Mainland and the Island, that we find between the two divisions of the Mainland. But do we? On the contrary, we find that 540 and some 2,000 white population on the Island are to have as much political power as 1900 on the lower Mainland. Except pure and unadulterating sectionalism, no reason can be advanced to justify this. Comparing the two divisions, we find city population, agricultural and other population, both about equal to each other, with the advantage a little to the credit of the Mainland division, and yet the Island division is to have a majority of five in the legislature. This is, as has already been said, treating the Mainland and the Island as two, not one. A stronger bid for that separation of which we have heard so much—a stronger argument for those who advocate it—it would be hard to find. It is true that Comox has been extended to include part of the Mainland, but it is also true that Cassiar has been made to include what was formerly part of Comox, so that the argument from population and voters is not materially affected. Perhaps this point would be best brought out by way of an illustration. A certain prince came into possession of some territory in a country distant from his own, and sent out his two sons to manage it. They were to arrange details between themselves, and to rem tithe gross revenue to his treasurer, who would send them what appeared from their report to be necessary to enable them to live decently and provide for the management of the estate. The report was that the estate embraced 150 square miles of territory, and that 120 square miles of it needed little, and could be managed at the rate of $200 per mile, but the remainder 30 square miles would require a larger expenditure, say, $2,000 per square mile. A river made a natural division of the territory, and each brother took one side of it. The younger brother was called away just as they agreed upon this, and the report was written by the elder. He did not think it necessary to mention that the whole of the 30 miles of expensive territory, in addition to the 60 of the other, lay in that part of the estate east of the river, which the younger brother had undertaken to manage so that the treasurer sent the draft for the whole amount of $84,000 to him. Now it will be seen that the division agreed upon was: The elder brother, 60 square miles at $200, $12,000; the younger brother, 60 square miles, and also 30 square miles at $2,000, $72,000. An accident had kept the younger brother in his own territory all this time, and the first he knew about the reception their application had met with was a letter from the elder brother, whose name was Theodore, running like this: "Our proposal to base allowance from home on a rate per mile has been accepted, and the sum of $84,000, equal to $500 per mile, has been sent me. I have decided to waive any claim I might have as the elder, and to retain only my exact proportion—60 miles at $500, equal to $33,000, and therefore enclose you your full share, namely $50,400." And then he went around and told what a good brother he was, and what a just and exact division he had made, and all the toadies of his little court sang his praises; but his brother did not take that view. He wired him a short message: "You abominable scoundrel, if you want to keep whole bones in your skin, don't come on my side of the river." And to this day there are people who insist that the younger brother is a man of unjust and violent temper, whom nothing will satisfy. He had shown that the bill recognized, endorsed, perpetuated sectionalism as the basis of representation in the legislature. Turning to the discussion of the measure, as it should have been framed, that was, by constituencies, it would be found to be almost as involved and mystifying as a Chinese puzzle. Take, for instance, the two ends of the island, 'Squimalt and Comox. Under the new arrangement, Comox will not be much behind 'Squimalt in actual number of voters, or in population, indeed, it is probable that its population will be larger. Its territory is immensely larger, and, as an outlaying, sparsely settled district, it is entitled to larger proportionate representation than 'Squimalt. Everybody acknowledged that, the bill itself recognized that argument in other cases. Of course, as compared with other outlaying constituencies, no injustice was done to Comox; it was treated pretty much as the outlaying constituency on the Mainland was treated, if one could venture to talk about "average" in discussing such a hotch-potch of a bill. But this brought not only more clearly the enormous favoritism with which 'Squimalt had been treated. Even in contrast with Victoria an Cowichan, 'Squimalt was evidently the white-headed boy, while in contrast with Comox and Nanaimo, the favoritism shown it amounted to a scandal. Yet the fact that the government had not dared to divide it, for fear of risking one of the seats, showed that even this pet government constituency contained amongst its voters a number of good British Columbians, broad-minded, provincial men, and he hoped they would be able to muster strength at the election to read the government a lesson on the results of petty, sectional administration. Someone should offer a reward for the discovery of the system upon which the trans-Cascade constituencies have been dealt with, for his part he gave it up. He might notice here, the exceedingly characteristic trick which had been played in the extending of Comox to the coast district of what is now Westminster district, so that its addition to Comox would not threaten the ruling influence there, while it would enable the government to claim the relatively large revenue of that part of Westminster as "Island" revenue. As he had said, this instance of "purloining" was eminently characteristic. Another characteristic trick was the cutting of the provisions about the registration of voters into this bill. In 1890, these had been embodied in a separate act. Even in 1891, when the change made was a little matter of detail, caused by the annexation to Victoria city of certain small strips of the surrounding districts, two bills had been introduced, one to amend the constitution and one to amend the voters' act. Now we had a most important amendment of the constitution, and a radical amendment of the voters' act brought into the house in one and the same bill, under a title which did not refer to either of the acts it amended. As he had said, it was a trick, and a very small, contemptible trick at that. It was done, of course, to divert attention from the obnoxious registration provisions. An examination of these clauses governing the registration of voters would show that they had been carefully constructed on the principle of putting the lists absolutely at the mercy of the government. The provision for an appeal from the verdict of the collector—a provision which had been on our statute book for 20 years—was swept away; not only were collectors made absolute dictators but machinery was provided by which they could harass doubtful or undesirable voters with all sorts of questions, and a savage penalty of $500 and costs or imprisonment with hard labor, was held over the head of any applicant to vote, who could be caught tripping in his answers to any of these questions. And for fear even these sweeping provisions should prove ineffectual.—to quote the language of the bill itself—"In order to give full and due effect to the meaning and intent of the provisions contained in this act," which means, of course, in order to secure to this government, if possible, another lease of power, the legislature is commanded to sign away its functions, to hand over the power of legislation in this whole matter to the government, so that they shall be empowered to repeal, alter or amend any provision of the bill, even to make a new redistribution by order in council. It seemed impossible that such a proposition should be made to a British legislature in the evening of the 19th century, but an examination of clause 21 would show that he had not overstated the case. Returning for a moment to the manner in which representation had been apportioned, and constituencies had been cut and carved, he wished to point out how completely the government had discredited its own excuse for the postponement of redistribution—that it was waiting for correct information as to population. Not only had population been disregarded in all instances, in the apportionment of representation to constituencies, with perhaps one exception, but the old boundaries had been shifted and confused so that even such information as was to be obtained from the printed census about the population of former constituencies, was of no use, or of little use, in discussing the bill. The government had information which would be useful, but they had refused to bring it down. As they had used the money of the province to pay for their electioneering tours, so they had used it to pay for information which enabled them to carry out their gerrymander. In the case of West Kootenay, but he believed in that case only, the increase of population since the census had been taken into account—in other cases it had been ignored. He had already pointed to the scandalous case of 'Squimalt, as contrasted with other constituencies on the Island, and that was by no means the only scandal. He could point to constituencies of the same class —which should have exactly the same treatment in the matter of proportion of representation to population—which were so differently treated in the bill that a voter in one of them represented six times as much political power as a voter in the other. He would not occupy time now in comparing constituencies. Putting the bill alongside the voters' lists, any man could see for himself what a jumble it was. He would turn for a moment to the question: How should the bill have been framed? The considerations which had entered into the framing of the bill as we had it, were apparent enough. The government had gone to a certain length in the direction of recognizing the right of the people to fair representation in the legislature, and the aim of the bill was to minimize as much as possible the good effect of these forced concessions. The people would not be slow to see this, and he believed they would not be slow to resent it. Wherever he had spoken on this subject throughout the province he had found unanimous acknowledgment that the fair plan of British Columbia was to give large, sparsely settled districts representation which should be over the average, cities representation under the average, andt be comparatively well settled agricultural districts what he would call fair average representation, and to treat all districts of the same class alike, as nearly as it was possible to do so. The bill went just far enough in the direction of recognizing this principle to emphasize its unfairness. This was especially true in the matter of treating alike all constituencies of the same class. Esquimalt, for instance, should belong to the class of comparatively well-settled agricultural constituencies, yet it would have a member for 238 voters, while some of the outlying constituencies would have to put up with a member for six or seven hundred voters. Why, again, should Yale be put off with a member for 600 voters, while its next dor neighbor had one for 1397 The bill was a slight mitigation, merely, not a change of the present system. The principle of the bill was the principle under which we had been working—that the few should rule the many. A small concession to popular right had ben wrung from the government, and the government was arranging to offset this by cooking the voters' lists, by a subsidized press, by bribes to constituencies, to corporations, to syndicates. But he believed that the people were awake—were resolved that the general election of 1894 should sound the death-knell of autocracy and corruption in British Columbia.

Col. Baker said the government were to be congratulated on the very mild criticism that their measure had been treated to by the members of the opposition who had already spoken. If the majority were to rule the cities would rule the rural districts, and in fact would be entitled to 21 members out of the 33. When Mr. Beaven referred to Westminster being entitled to more representatives than Nanaimo, he did not take into consideration the fact of an important industry carried on at Nanaimo that was not carried on at Westminster. Esquimalt was entitled to two members. The voters of that district were principally married men, and the population was a fast increasing one. (Laughter.) The bill would do away with sectionalism, the Island and the Mainland having been joined by the extension of Comox to the Mainland.

Mr. Semlin said the people had been waiting for four years for the bill. After four years' incubation the people did not have a measure that they wished. The government admitted that faults existed in the present act, and as the same system was followed in the measure before the house, faults also existed in it. What was wanting in the present bill was equality between the different constituencies. The same discrepancies occurred in the bill as occurred in the act. He was satisfied that in some constituencies it would take four electors to have as much power as one in another constituency. If Yale were represented on the same basis as Esquimalt Yale would be entitled to eight members. If it was fair to give the cities representation according to population, the same system would be fair in the districts. If the government were right in dividing certain districts into ridings why were all districts not divided into ridings? If the system was not a just one why introduce it in certain districts? His contention was that the legislature should deal carefully with the voters' lists. The present bill gave the government power to strike every individual voter off the list. If the government, through their subalterns, said any one should not be a voter, there was no appeal against it. He hoped that he did not understand this provision rightly. The government had the power to disfranchise every voter in the province. The bill should be brought in as two bills, one dealing with redistribution and one with the registration of voters. He knew of one case where one of the oldest residents of the province when he went to vote at the last general election was told by the returning officer that he was dead. The voter showed that he was very much alive, but that did not regain for him his right to vote. No name should be removed from the list without good reason being given. There were different manners of gerrymander. Under the bill there was a sign of gerrymander. The government could when they saw that the accumulated vote would be in their favor but the distributed vote would not divide the accumulated vote from the distributed vote by forming ridings. He could not vote for the bill.

Hon. Mr. Pooley contended that the remarks of the leader of the opposition were more in favor of than against the bill. His criticism, however, had been very fair. Every interest in the province was fairly represented. There were ten representatives of the mining interests, thirteen of the agricultural interests, five of the fishing interests and nine from the cities. The first objection that he heard against the bill came from the hon. members for New Westminster city and Yale. The settlers of Esquimalt were all permanent settlers, and besides this some extensive works were to be constructed.

Dr. Milne could not see why the new Cowichan district could not be divided into two districts, the two portions being so far apart. Nanaimo district had been divided, and it would have been equally as reasonable to have divided Cowichan into two districts. The government should explain why they divided Nanaimo district. It looked very suspicious. They had placed Wellington in one district so that one party could control those votes. There was certainly a semblance of gerrymander in the bill. From what he had heard from Nanaimo district, he understood the government hired all their employes from one district so as to try and make that a sure district for them. The collectors of voters did not have to have a standing in the community. He supposed they would be good supporters of the government. The men who revised the Dominion lists had necessarily to be barristers, and even then there were very often complaints about them. Great powers were given to the collectors by the bill. They can ask a man any question, and may make the questions very distasteful to the opponents of the government. They were also revisers of the lists, and the collectors and revisers should be responsible men. They will have great power, being more or less acquainted with the politics of the districts for which they are appointed. He read an opinion of Hon. E. Blake on the franchise, in which he severely criticized the system of revising lists contained in the bill and suggested that judges should be the revisers. He thought this opinion condemned the bill, which went further than the Dominion act to which Mr. Blake referred. The deposit of $200 required of a candidate should be abolished. This came particularly hard on farmers, who just about election time required al thir spare cash, election time required all their spare cash, gether or materially decreased.

Hon. Mr. Turner said all the arguments of the opposition had been answered. The fact that there were so many names of dead men on the lists was the best argument in favor of a revision of the lists. There would be no more favoritism for the government than for the opposition. There will be a provision for an appeal. There was a great deal of sack and very little bread in the speech of the member for Westminster city.

Mr. Brown—You'll get the sack all right.

Hon. Mr. Turner—Under the new system of registration every man will have his vote, there will be no impersonating and there will be no dead men voting. It would enable every man who was qualified to vote to be registered.

A division was taken at 10.30 and the second reading was carried on the following division: Ayes—Baker, Pooley, Davie, Turner, Vernon, Martin, Eberts, Croft, Stoddart, Hunter, Booth, Rogers, Hall, Adams, Fletcher, Grant, Horne, Smith, Punch, Watt and Kellie—21. Nays—Semlin, Milne, Beaven, McKenzie, Sword, Kitchen, Brown, Forster, Keith, and Cotton—10.

The house adjourned at 10:45.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Keith—On Monday: To ask leave to introduce a bill intituled "An act to further amend the Pharmacy Act, 1891."

Hon. Mr. Turner—On Monday: To ask leave to introduce a bill intituled "An act for the extermination of noxious weeds."

Hon. Mr. Turner—On Monday: To ask leave to introduce a bill intituled "An act for the encouragement of dairying."

Peculiar to Itself.

So eminently successful has Hood's Sarsaparilla been that many leading citizens from all over the United States furnish testimonials of cures which seem almost miraculous. Hood's Sarsaparilla is not an accident, but the ripe fruit of industry and study. It possesses merit "peculiar to itself."

HOOD'S PILLS cure Nausea, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Biliousness. Sold by all druggists.

30 YEARS EXPERIENCE.

Tobacco is one of the few articles of manufacture whose real merit can only be found out by actual use. For thirty years we have been making the best grades of tobaccos, and we recommend

MASTIFF·PLUG·CUT

as a reliable and superior article.

J. B. PAGE TOBACCO CO., Richmond, Va., and Montreal.

IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR SPRAINS, BRUISES, SCALDS, BURNS & CUTS.

CHAS. HAYWARD (Established 1867)

Funeral Director and Embalmer. Government street, Victoria.

THOS. STOREY, FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER. Office: 90 Johnson St.

W. J. HANNA, Graduate U. S. College of Embalming. PARLORS, 42 BROAD ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

VICTORIA OPTICAL CO., The Leading Opticians. 100 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.

A. HYAMS - - Manager

Simpson, Strickland & Co. DARTMOUTH, ENGLAND. Engineers, Yacht & Launch Builders

SOLE MAKERS OF Kingdon's Patent Machinery, —FOR— STEAM LAUNCHES, ELECTRIC LIGHT and AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

We build and completely equip First-class Launches of all descriptions for Lake, Sea, River and shallow draught work.

OUR SPECIALTIES ARE First in Economy, Power, Speed and Lightness.

The materials and the workmanship are the best.

Write for catalogue and price list.

Real Estate.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for city or suburban property, ranch 320 acres, 14 miles from Calgary, N.W.T.; 2 good roads to property; 205 acres fenced; 30 acres bush; good black soil; Elbow river crosses property; 2 good springs; well settled district; church, school, store, post office, blacksmith shop, cheese factory, all within 1 and two miles. Price, $2,500.

220 ACRES, THREE-FOURTHS MILE from water front, good land, partly cleared; good house and stables; splendid location for fishing and shooting and boating; low price and good terms, or exchange partly for cash and city property.

80 ACRES, PARTLY CLEARED, WITH house and stable, close to railway station; a good chicken and fruit farm; cheap.

10 ACRE BLOCKS, GOOD LEVEL LAND, close to Saanichton railway station; $1000 and $1500, according to position; very easy terms and low interest to parties buying to improve.

2 LOTS, 50x120 each, good land and close to good stream of water; $300.

A. WILLIAMS, 8 Store Street Opposite Railway Station

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C.

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily, except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7 00 a.m Lv....SPOKANE....Ar. 5.30 p.m.

Commencing January 8, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

NOTICE.

I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Mrs. D. H. Adams, after this date.

Dec. 23, 1893. D. H. ADAMS.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to apply at the next sitting of the Licensing Commissioners for the transfer of the license held by me to Frank G. Norris, for the sale of spirituous and fermented Liquors by retail, upon the premises known as the St. George's Inn, Esquimalt Road, Victoria, B.C.

BENJAMIN CARTER.

February 9th, 1894. 1m

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the next meeting of the Board of License Commissioners of the City of Victoria, I shall apply for a transfer of my interest in the license held by Harrison and McAlister, to sell wines and liquors by retail at 67 and 69 Johnson Street, to William Harrison.

JOHN McALISTER.

Victoria, Feb'y 14th, 1894 —30d

The Board of Licensing Commissioners.

I, the undersigned William Baines, of 100 Fort Street in the City of Victoria, hereby give notice that it is my intention to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners, to be held on Wednesday, the 14th day of March, next, for a license to sell wines, spirits, beer, and other fermented, and intoxicating liquors by retail, in a certain building to be used for Hotel purposes, containing 35 rooms, which said building is known as "The Osborne House," and is situate and built on Lot 140 in the City of Victoria, at the corner of Pandora and Blanchard Streets in the said City of Victoria.

Dated the 12th day of February A.D. 1894.

fe12-30t WILLIAM BAINES.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that it is my intention to apply at the sitting of the Licensing Court for the City of Victoria, to be held on the second Wednesday in March, 1894, for a transfer to John Roberts of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Bay View saloon, situate at the corner of Humboldt and Government streets in the City of Victoria.

T. J. RIDEHALGH.

Feb. 1-1m

NOTICE.

Municipal Act, 1892.

I hereby give notice that I intend to apply at the sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners to be held in next March for the transfer from myself to Horatio White, of the license now held by me to sell wines, spirituous or fermented liquors by retail at the "Quinces Saloon" Government street, in the city of Victoria.

M. J. CONLIN.

Dec. 6th, 1893. ja17-30t

Mortgagee's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that I, Joseph Levy, did on the 3rd day of February, 1894, under and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain Bill of Sale, by way of Chattel Mortgage, duly filed in the office of the Registrar General of Titles, at Victoria, B. C., take possession of the goods, chattels, stock-in-trade, fixtures, etc., of David Hart, doing business at 110 Government Street, Victoria, B.C., and that I will under power contained in the said bill of sale sell the said goods, chattels, stock-in trade, etc., to satisfy the moneys secured by the same.

Until further notice Mr. H. Emanuel Levy will retain possession and conduct such sale.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 7th day of February, 1894.

Witness: M. Young. JOSEPH LEVY.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

For FAMILY Use IS THE BEST.

Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other.

Manufactured by RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS, ALBANY, OREGON.

PATENTS. CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, COPYRIGHTS.

CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had thirty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of Information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. $3 a year. Sample copies sent free.

Building Edition, monthly, $2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRE ON West Saanich road, about eight mile from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land, forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced. Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, 27 Third street, Victoria.

INFORMATION FURNISHED ABOUT THE KOOTENAY COUNTRY

The publishers of THE MINER will answer any inquiries in regard to the general outlook and future prospects of the Kootenay Country to subscribers. If you want to start in business in any of the cities, they will advise you about the population and the prospects for any particular or general line of trade.

The subscription price of THE MINER, a 12 page weekly journal, is $2.00 per year. It is the oldest established paper in the district.

THE MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. NELSON, B. C.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 100 Johnson Street. Telephone 132; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT,
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad Fort and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

MUSICAL.

BANJO and Guitar instructions by Chicago's popular banjoist, Mr. T. W. Reamer, Five Sister Block. n4

GEO. W. FUGGLE,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 422.

PIANO TUNING—Jas. Sheridan, room 2, S.W. corner of Five Sister Block. 2nd flat, Fort street. o10-tf

SCAVENGERS

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable.
Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets.
Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 59 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, jn13 Secretary.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS
Court Vancouver No. 6735, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
ja18 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard Streets. Sojourning brothers cordially invited.
jy8 A. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 120, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions are cordially invited. E. H. SWINERTON,
1-19 octl6 z. C.

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1,
Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend.
oct9 K. PEMBERTON, K. of R. & S.

ST. ANDREWS & CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scottishmen are invited to join.
G. L. SMITH, Secretary.

QUEEN'S MARKET.
L. GOODACRE,
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS
Sell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 128.

MRS. McGREGOR,
MIDWIFE,
137 Cormorant Street.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. A. C. WEST
Surgeon Dentist,
Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block, Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C.
Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised, and for which he is the sole licensee for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-d-w

VICTORIA COLLEGE,
BEACON HILL PARK.
(LATE COBRIG COLLEGE)
The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco. Modern and fully equipped college buildings, fronting on the Park and Straits.
First-class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates, University, Professional, Commercial and Modern Courses.
Reasonable fees. Cricket, football swimming, athletics, etc. For spring term entrance apply
PRINCIPAL J. W CHURCH, M.A.
fe15 a.m.t&w 1y]

JOSEPH SEARS,
Painter, Glazier, Paper Hanger
Dealer in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Glass, Etc.
114 Yates Street.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A good cook and experienced general servant. A capable and respectable middle aged woman preferred. Washing only done outside. Services of nurse, if required, paid extra. Only three gentlemen to be waited on. Apply between 9 and 10 a.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. at 201 Yates St. fe26-6t

WANTED—Pushing canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; permanent position. Brown Bros., Co., Nurserymen, Portland, Ore. jl6m&w

AGENTS make $5 a day. Greatest kitchen utensil ever invented. Retails 35cts. 2 to 6 sold in every house. Sample, postage paid, 25cts. Forsher & McMatin, Cincinnati, O. wed-20t-o11

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—House and grounds, nicely cultivated, very cheap, also some choice lots at a bargain, James Bay. Hall, Goepel & Co., 100 Govt. Street. f1-1m

TO LET.

PIANO'S TO RENT—Apply at 76 Princess Ave. fe 23-2w

ONE OR TWO first-class bedrooms to let at Miss McCandlish's, 63 Superior Street, James Bay. fe19

TO LET—Or for sale, a new house, with 5 acres of land, about three and a half miles from post-office. Apply Alan S. Dumbleton, 51 Langley St. feb7-tf

TO LET OR LEASE—Hotel with 20 rooms and saloon license, bar and bar-fixtures complete, central location. Apply 16 Trounce avenue. j3-tf

LOST OR FOUND.

FOUND.—Brown and white spaniel dog; if not claimed it will be sold in ten days. Times office. mar 1-3t

MISCELLANEOUS

LADIES, now is the time to start house-cleaning, have your carpets cleaned and laid, mattresses, lounges, etc., repaired at the lowest prices. Apply to W. Smith, care of Erskine, Wall & Co. Orders promptly attended to. fe26-1m

B. VAN VOLKENBURGH,
BUTCHER AND PACKER.
72 Yates street. Oc.17

John Mitchell, Market.

FRESH KILLED MUTTON—
Fore Quarters, 6 1-2 cents per lb.
Hind Quarters, 10 1-2 cents per lb.
Free delivery. fe20-1m

Superintendent of Streets.

Applications will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday, March 5th inst., at 3 p. m., for the position of Superintendent of Streets of the City of Victoria.

Salary at the rate of $100 per month.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Clerk's office, Victoria, Feb. 22, 1894.

A Common Error.

Chocolate & Cocoa are by many supposed to be one and the same, only that one is a powder, (hence more easily cooked,) and the other is not.

This is wrong—
TAKE the Yolk from the Egg,
TAKE the Oil from the Olive,
What is left?
A Residue. So with COCOA.

In comparison,
COCOA is Skimmed Milk,
CHOCOLATE, Pure Cream.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR CHOCOLAT MENIER. ANNUAL SALES EXCEED 35 MILLION POUNDS.
If he hasn't it on sale, send his name and your address to Menier, Canadian Branch, 12 & 14 St. John Street, Montreal.

Hard Times

And how to improve them.
By keeping your money at home and using

PENDRAY'S

ELECTRIC SOAP, 20 bars for $1.
BLACKING, 5c. per tin.
EXTRACT OF SOAP, 2 pkgs. for 25c., 5 lbs. for 50c. (This is the finest Washing Powder in the market.)
DOMINION STOVE POLISH, 5c. per block.

Ask Your Grocer for Pendray's

And refuse any other substitutes. This will give employment to the unemployed and to your children.

All the Nourishment of Prime Beef

is rendered available to the

INVALID AND CONVALESCENT
—BY—

Johnston's Fluid Beef

Which embodies the virtues of Prime Beef in an easily digested form.

For sale by all Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, ring bone, sweeney, stifles, sprains, sore and swollen throat, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Sold by Langley & Co.

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited;

At No. 37 Yates street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Delivered by carrier in any part of the city per week.....25 cts
By mail to any part of the world, per year.....$10.00

THE WEEKLY TIMES

is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain for $2 per annum, paid in advance.

DAILY ADVERTISING RATES:

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS, such as To Let, Wanted, etc., etc., one cent per word per insertion.

NOTICES of Births, Marriages and Deaths free. Deaths with funeral announcements, $1.50.

SPECIAL NOTICES, set in minion (the type used for general reading) and placed in reading columns, 25c. a line for first insertion and 12 1-2 cents each subsequent insertion. Set in nonpareil type (this size) and placed under the heading of "Special Notices," 12 1-2 cents for first insertion and 6 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Theatrical notices, legal advertisements, political announcements, and all advertisements of a special class, and not included in the above, 10 cents a line first insertion and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

Address

THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,
WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS.

When you wish to have your address changed, please give former as well as new address.

The Daily Times.

REDISTRIBUTION.

Pursuant to their most recently adopted line of tactics, the ministers yesterday had very little to say in reply to the criticisms on the redistribution bill, falling back upon the pretence that the criticisms were not worth answering. It was clearly shown that the scheme was based on the old sectional lines, Mainland and Island being treated as distinct parts of the province. To this the ministers do essay a reply, it is true, by calling attenion to the fact that Comox is made to straddle the gulf and take in a corner of the Mainland. But in the same breath they talk about the Island having 14 representatives and the Mainland 19, which shows how little importance they themselves attach to the Comox straddle. What a poor reply is this to the contention that the people of the province should be dealt with collectively and no dividing line recognized. To Mr. Brown's sensible plea that districts showing similar conditions should be represented proportionately to each other the ministers have nothing to say, leaving the fact to be inferred that so rational a plan would not suit their convenience. There is in fact no distinct plan or principle running through the bill; it is simply a piece of cutting and carving on arbitrary lines. In no one part is the idea of proportion fairly carried out.

One principle adopted by the government, according to the statement of the chief commissioner, was that outlying districts of large area should be given greater representation in proportion to population than the more accessible and densely peopled sections. This is a principle to which no one offers an objection, but how has it been carried out in the bill? Mr. Brown pointed out that the concession to the outlying districts is made at the expense of only one nearby section, namely, the lower Mainland. That is not fair or just, and no wonder the ministers could say nothing in reply to the charge. Then they directly violate their own rule by giving Comox only one member while they give Esquimalt two, though the population of the former is at least equal to that of the latter. If they had kept to their own rule they would have given the large outlying district two members and the small, nearby district one.

The government spokesmen had nothing whatever to say in regard to the inconsistency shown in dividing some districts and leaving others undivided. The government organs are also persevering ly silent on this point. Of course the reason for their silence is that absolutely no defence is possible for the discrimination. If the principle is right, as the government and its friends say, it should evidently have been applied in all cases, not a few only. The partiality of its application is a barefaced scheme to benefit the government, and perhaps the ministers did well to attempt no defence in this particular further than to repeat the now familiar assertion: "There is nothing to reply to." The term "gerrymander" was originally applied to Governor Gerry's scheme of cutting up districts into fantastic shapes for the benefit of his own party, but its application is now extended to cover just such devices as the Davie government has here adopted. In this view the bill is undoubtedly a gerrymander of the most pronounced kind.

That was a curious piece of reasoning in which the chief commissioner indulged as to Esquimalt and Cariboo, and naturally evoked comment from Mr. Brown. Both districts are progressing and both promise well for the immediate future, yet it is but right, says Mr. Vernon, that Esquimalt should be left as it is and Cariboo should be reduced. The chief commissioner's want of logic here was an unintentional illustration of the manner in which the whole scheme has been drawn up. As for the matter of progress, is there any one district in the whole province that does not promise as well in this way as Esquimalt? Why should the government have made a special pet of that district any more, say, than of Victoria district or Okanagan? The latter district is an important one, and gives much greater promise of immediate development than Esquimalt, yet it is given less than a third of the representation, in proportion to population. The chief commissioner might have been expected to put in a word for the district which he is supposed to represent in particular. Mr. Pooley talked about the navy, but the navy has nothing to do with the political affairs of this province.

It was too bad of Mr. Brown to throw "Trans-Cascade" and "Cis-Cascade" in poor Mr. Turner's way. The finance minister tripped over the formidable phrases most alarmingly, being apparently of the opinion that "trans" means on this side and "cis" means beyond.

Col. Baker spoke most enthusiastically on the Comox straddle as furnishing a link between Island and Mainland, though a proper redistribution scheme would have rendered needless any such fantastic linking as this. But the spectacle conjured up of Mr. Hunter with one foot on the Mainland and the other on the Island had a touch of poetry about it. Hon. Col. Baker, as Cassius, loquitur:—

"Why, man, he doth bestride the narrow world
Like a Colossus, and we petty men
Walk under his huge legs and peep about
To find ourselves dishonorable graves."

There was a ring of pathos in the finance minister's allusion to Falstaff's "intolerable deal of sack to a half-penny worth of bread." The hon. gentleman no doubt had in mind the near approach of the time when the government will get the sack without any bread at all.

MR. GLADSTONE.

The heroic figure of the Grand Old Man has so long been dominant in the British political arena that his own people and the world at large will have difficulty in accepting his retirement as a reality. To think of imperial politics without Mr. Gladstone is like adjusting the vision to suit the diminished light when a central lamp is taken from a room. There is none left of his stature. Even his opponents feel regret over his retirement—at least those who are capable of any noble feelings—though their regret is naturally mingled with the jubilation at the disappearance from the field of their chief adversary. We cannot see that there is much cause for rejoicing in the ranks of the Tories. The removal of their great leader will doubtless in a measure disconcert and hamper the Liberals, the more so that the choice of a successor is sure to be a troublsome factor in the situation. But Mr. Gladstone did not create the Liberal party; it was brought into organization by the necessity of clearing away certain encumbrances inherited from past ages. Hostility to the existence of these evils also made Mr. Gladstone a Liberal, but he never was in advance of his party in the matter of reform, except in the one matter of Irish home rule. His followers can for the moment find no leader of equal ability and skill, or one who can command with equal power, but it is worse than absurd to suppose that for this reason the Liberal cause will be permanently turned back. The struggle of the people against the controlling power of class privilege is bound to prove victorious in the end, whether Mr. Gladstone or some man of inferior strength be leader. The very last effort of the old commander was a vigorous protest against the tyrannical exercise of usurped functions by the oligarchy, and the contest which he so graphically outlined as in prospect will not be abandoned by his party. As sure as history repeats itself will the popular cause once more triumph in Britain. It is the merest folly to expect that the people will allow the hands of the clock to be turned back towards mediaevalism.

THE CHURCHES.

(Announcements under this head are free. To ensure insertion the copy must be received before 3 p. m. on Saturday.)

St. Marks—Fourth Sunday in Lent; 8 a. m., matins; 11 a. m., holy eucharist; 3 p. m., Sunday school; 3:45 p. m., children's services; 7 m., evensong and sermon. Rev. J. B. Hewetson continues his series of addresses on the Church, on Wednesdays at 8 p. m., and Canon Paddon his to children on Friday at 4:30 p. m.

"Immortality not inherited in man, but a gift to be bestowed on the righteous only," is the subject of lecture to be delivered on Sunday evening at 7 (D.V.) in the Christadelphian meeting room, 47 1-2 Government street, a few doors south of Fort street.

The pulpit of the Metropolitan Methodist Church will be occupied at 11 a.m. and 7 p. m. by the Rev. R. R. Maitland, L.L.B., of Nanaimo. Sunday school at 2:30.

St. Savior's Church, Victoria West—Holy communion at 8 and 11 a. m.; services at 11 and 7 p.m. Preacher, morning service, Rev. W. D. Barber; in evening, Bishop Perrin. There will be no children's service in the afternoon; Sunday school will be held at 3 p. m.

Methodist Church, Victoria West—Rev. Geo. H. Morden, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and at 7 p.m.; morning, W. Noble; evening, the pastor. Subject of sermon, "Degrees of guilt and of punishment entailed by sin."

Esquimalt—10:30 a.m. Rev. Geo. H. Morden.

Emmanuel Baptist Church—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach. Song service in the evening; subject of sermon, "Difficulties Removed."

James Bay Methodist Church—Rev. Ebenezer Robson, pastor, will preach at 11 a. m.; subject, "Soul Saving," and at 7 p. m., subject, "The terror of the Lord."

Herald Street Mission—Chinook service at 2:30 p.m., and evangelistic (English) at 7 p. m.

Calvary Baptist Church—Rev. Thos. Baldwin, the minister to whom the congregation has tendered a call to the pastorate, will preach both morning and evening. The morning subject will be "The Church: The divine aspect of it."

Burnside Mission, corner Victoria and Tennyson road—W. Marchant will preach in the evening. Service at 7 o'clock. The special services held during the week enlarged the interest in the place of worship.

A SOCIETY'S NOBLE WORK.

HOW THE ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS SAVED A BROTHER.

The Startling Experience of Mr. Isaac Briggs of London—A Sufferer for Four Years—His Lodge Came to the Rescue After Doctors Had Failed—He is Again Able to be Out.

From the London Free Press.

The home of Mr. Isaac Briggs, at 501 Charlotte street, this city, is one of the most prettily situated and well kept of the many houses of the working men of London. The front is carefully boulevarded, and at the side and rear of the cottage home is a lattice work covered with vines, and there is also a garden. Within view are fields and woods, and in fact there was nothing needed upon the occasion of an autumn afternoon visit to make the lot of a sick man amid such surroundings as pleasant as possible.

And so it was not to be wondered at that Mr. Briggs was found in a cheerful mood. But a conversation with the gentleman revealed the fact that there were very good reasons why any man under the same circumstances and enjoying the same bright hope, could not but allow his face to beam forth with what it felt. The story as told will be found most interesting, and that it is absolutely correct there are many of the friends of Mr. Briggs willing to testify, should such testimony be necessary. Mr. Briggs has been an invalid for four years, and has been unwell and under medical treatment for eight years. It was in 1885 that he first felt the twinges, the aches and the pains that foretold trouble. He secured medical attendance, and learned that his liver was out of order, his kidneys were bad and that he suffered from dyspepsia. However, he worked along for nearly four years, when the terrible malady affected his system in a way painful to relate. It came directly after an attack of "the grip." Mr. Briggs was yet in his "fifties," and to all appearance was a well preserved and strong man. But almost without warning the joints in every part of his body were as solid and immovable as though they had been padlocked, and the strong man became as helpless as a babe. Many doctors were consulted, and they all promised relief, and occasionally a slight relief did come. But it was only temporary, and the unfortunate man, in consequence of these relapses, was gradually loosening his hold upon hope. The days were long and dreary that he spent upon his bed, with the dismal prospect ahead of being held a close prisoner, to be released only by death.

The family, too, began to lose faith in medical skill. They had given a trial to some of the foremost practitioners of the city, but always with the same unhappy result. Patent medicines of various descriptions were likewise tried, but in vain. Then about Christmas time came news that had almost been expected. Mr. Briggs had not long to live, the doctors said. Gradually he grew weaker, until early in the spring so seriously ill did he appear to be that the end was daily looked for.

Court Forest City, A. O. F., of which Mr. Briggs is a member, proved just at this juncture to be a friend indeed. Dying all his illness the brethren had looked carefully after his wants, and had been very attentive. And no one regretted more than they the unhappy prospect. One night the court was discussing the case, when it was suggested that Pink Pills should be tried. Stories had been told of what they had effected in other cases. Then why not in this? Finally the court agreed to present one dozen boxes of the pills to Mr. Briggs. The attending doctor told his patient that the pills were only good for cases of paralysis, but he consented to their being given a trial as a last hope. Accordingly Mr. Briggs began taking them. Very soon a change was noticed. He grew more cheerful and suffered much less. His whole system seemed to be awakened to new life, just as was the world outside. For it was the glad springtime of the year.

With renewed strength came new hope, and the invalid began to look upon Pink Pills as his deliverer. He used them faithfully, taking six a day. In a month he was able to leave his bed, and he did so with a thankful heart. Only those who have been forced to undergo long confinement between bedclothes can realize the pleasure and joy there was in that first day spent in the neat little parlor, seated in a big arm chair beside the window where the sun sent in its warm, bright rays. Since then Mr. Briggs has been about daily. He uses crutches yet, but now he grows stronger every day. Now he can use his hands, eating with a knife and fork, and the joints continue to grow looser and more pliable, giving only a faint idea of the veritable knots into which those of the hands and feet were tied. There was a cessation of the pains, too, a most pleasant fact to the invalid—and the blood vessels that had become lost to view and dried up are now quite healthy looking.

Mr. Briggs has only used twenty boxes of the pills, at a cost of $10. Certainly his bill for medical attendance shows a marked decrease.

Mr. E. W. Boyle, druggist, 652 Dundas street, who is also the secretary of Court Forest City, was also interviewed with respect to the case, and his statements were all confirmatory of what Mr. Briggs had said. He said he had had a tremendous sale of the pills. No other similar medicine ever approached to the same demand.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, curing such cases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling therefrom, the after effects of la grippe, diseases depending upon humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions, and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature.

Bear in mind Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you, and should be avoided. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

DIRECTORS AND ALDERMEN.

Conference Regarding the Financial Condition of the Hospital.

The Board of Directors of the Jubilee Hospital held a conference yesterday afternoon with the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, to endeavor to secure from the city some assistance for the hospital. After presenting the resolution passed at the last meeting of the hospital board, President Hayward made a statement showing the work of the hospital, the cost of the patients, the aggregate days of treatment, etc., and quoted extracts of opinions entertained of the hospital's efficiency and usefulness. In dealing with the present financial position of the institution, it was shown that the total actual cost of the hospital, was as follows: Grounds, buildings, furniture and appliances, $96,000. The subscriptions towards this were originally as follows: The government grant, $20,000; sale of old Royal Hospital, 12,412.50; J. D. Pemberton's special gift of land, $864.00; subscriptions and donations, $22,004.00; Interests on deposits, $480; $55,761.47; balance, $40,238.53.

This balance showed that the hospital had cost over $40,000 more than the sum subscribed for that purpose, and this amount had been taken year by year out of the ordinary revenue of the hospital subscribed for its maintenance and had impoverished it to about the amount as the present debt, viz: $35,000.

The sums received from the various sources were sufficient for yearly maintenance in the highest state of efficiency, but had been unable to stand the drain of $40,000 that had ben applied to buildings and equipment, and interest on borrowed money. Once relieved of its present debts the directors were quite sanguine of their ability to run the hospital and meet all requirements on its present source of revenue.

After a lengthy discussion the mayor promised to lay the matter before the board. A loan by-law for $35,000 will be submitted to the ratepayers.

The Freak of Freaks.

Richmond, Va., March 3.—Jesse Speight, one of the most prominent residents of Pitt county, North Carolina, is the authority for the statement that Green county, in his state, is the home of one of the most remarkable freaks of nature this country has probably ever produced. The freak is a seven year old son of Mr. Lassite, a farmer of Green county. Around the pupil of each of the boy's eyes are the words "America" in perfect characters. The boy's eyes are dark and the letters are brown and legible.

Marine.

The Str. Premier left Vancouver to-day on time.

The American tug Tyee and ship Occidental yesterday have been floated off. The Occidental reported ashore in Baynes' Sound yesterday was laden with Comox coal and was being towed out. Both grounded in the soft mud and neither were damaged in the least. The Tyee floated off yesterday morning at high tide, and a little later the Occidental was towed off by the tug Wanderer which was dispatched from Port Townsend by Capt. J. B. Libby to her rescue. The Tyee had a pilot aboard.

Better Times at Hand.

London, March 3.—Something of a silver lining to the cloud of commercial depression that has been hovering over Great Britain for a year will be the returns of the Government Board of Trade for the first two months of 1894, which will be issued in a few days. It is given out at Whitehall that the totals demonstrate that the political economists who, months ago, saw signs of a commercial revival, were not very wide of the mark. The increase in the value of the imports for the two months, as compared with the same period of last year is in the neighborhood of $50,000,000, and the increase in the value in the neighborhood of $20,000,000. A large increase is shown in the table of imports from foreign countries and British possessions. It is understood that a foot note to the report will say that the exports to the United States have not been up to the expectations, owing to the unsettled conditions growing out of the delay in legislative action on the tariff, and that, but for this fact, the statement for the two months would have been much more favorable. The passage of the tariff bill by the Senate, it is thought, would result in an immediate and large increase of exports to the United States.

Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing kidney and bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and a delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. Sold by Langley & Co.

Millions of Women use it for all purposes Laundry and Household and find it a great comfort and saver of Labor

Sunlight SOAP

Has no equal for purity, nor for cleaning and sweetening, nor preserving the clothes and hands from injury, nor for all-round general use.

REFUSE CHEAP IMITATIONS

AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA
BECKWITH, THOMPSON & KING,
VICTORIA B.C.

Don't Cough
AND IF YOU
Do Cough
USE
London Hospital Cough Cure
AND YOU
Won't Cough

Cochrane & Munn, Druggists,
Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Fine English table cutlery at Fox's

—The Pacific express was four hours behind time yesterday.

—Suits to order, $16; pants, $4. R. J. Matthews, 101 Douglas St. *

—In Victoria during February there were 28 births, 10 marriages and 22 deaths.

—A large assortment of goods at half price, by order of the assignees, at Johnston & Co., book store. *

—Our Monthly, the insurance journal, contains an article on Premier Davie, contributed by J. C. Hopkins.

—The Ladies' Aid society of Centennial Methodist church return thanks to all who assisted in their recent charity concert.

—Razors and shaving materials of best Sheffield make at Fox's, 78 Government street. Satisfaction guaranteed. *

—The Sir William Wallace Society had an interesting meeting last evening. Rev. A. Chisholm delivered a short lecture on Early Scottish History. It was very interesting.

—We open our new carpet show room on Monday, March 5th with a Great Clearance Sale of last year's goods. Special bargains in curtains and remnants. Weller Bros. *

—No remedy has ever before, in so short a time, sprung into such universal favor and demand as Atwood's cough cure, which undoubtedly has no equal. For sale by all medicine dealers. *

—Don't blame anybody but yourself if you should fail to secure a good carpet at small cost. We offer (for two or three weeks) special inducements in curtains, rugs, etc. Remember the date, Monday, March 5th. Weller Bros.

—Nominations to fill the vacant seat on the school board will be made on Friday next, which is the 9th, and if an election is necessary it will take place on Tuesday, March 13. Dr. Lewis Hall is the only candidate known so far.

—You should see the alteration in our establishment. We had to have more room to show goods, and you can see those "excellent bargains" in carpets, curtains, etc., to great advantage. Sale commences Monday, March 5th. Weller Bros. *

—The hydrographic office at Port Townsend advises the Times that Captain Hansen, of the Norwegian four-masted bark Prince Robert, reports speaking the British schooner Fawn, from Victoria to Japan, in latitude 45, longitude 145.

—In the second division of the Victoria high school, Miss A. D. Cameron, teacher, the first ten pupils for February were: Jane Gertrude Leat, Leonard Sprague, Jance Catharine Strachan, Thomas Douglas Fawcett, Maggie S. Blackbourn, Mary Elizabeth Fletcher, Mary Agnes Nason, George Herbert Arthur, Talbot George Devereux, Martha Eliza Redfern, William Fraser.

—A special from Mount Vernon says: Judge McBride to-day sentenced the Anacortes pirates to terms in the penitentiary, and Deputy Sheriff Costello started for Walla Walla with them. George Stevens got ten years, McIntosh five and Griffith one. Stevens made an eloquent plea for himself, but intimated dissatisfaction with the judge. After the sentence he openly swore vengeance against the judge. He is desparate, and may believe he will try to escape on the way to the penitentiary.

—Harper's Weekly of February 24th contains a photo-engraving of the Downie cabin as it stands in the Midwinter fair grounds at San Francisco. This cabin was originally built at Downieville in the early days of the late Major Downie, who was the founder of that place. Mr. Downie was on his way from Victoria to San Francisco to reside in the cabin during the fair as a guest of the commissioners when he died. The cabin is draped in black out of respect to the memory of the brave old pioneer miner and explorer.

—The following are the foreign shipments of coal by the New Vancouver Coal company for February:

	Tons.
3—Str. Crown of England, San Diego	3,450
6—Str. Montserrat, San Francisco	1,485
7—Str. Wanderer, Port Townsend	49
7—Str. Sea Lion, Port Townsend	43
7—Bark Wilna, San Diego	2,327
8—Str. Pioneer, Port Townsend	18
10—Ship J. B. Brown, San Francisco	2,386
10—Str. Wanderer, Port Townsend	39
15—Str. Sea Lion, Port Townsend	70
15—Bark Genl. Fairchild, San Fran.	2,348
19—Str. Montserrat, San Francisco	1,502
20—Str. Tacoma, Port Townsend	72
22—Str. Crown of England, San Diego	3,502
24—Str. Sea Lion, Port Townsend	68
27—Bark Oregon, San Francisco	2,213
27—Str. Tyee, Port Townsend	93
27—Str. Tacoma, Port Townsend	42
	19,704

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

ONWARD CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS

Enthusiastic Meeting of Friends and Sympathisers

IN THE Y. M. C. A. HALL LAST EVENING

Eloquent Speeches by the City's Noted Divines—Anglican, Presbyterian and Methodist Leaders Unite in Urging on the Work—The Financial Standing of the Association.

Victoria will have a Young Men's Christian Association within a few days. That was put beyond doubt at the meeting held last evening in the hall of the Y. M. C. A. quarters last evening.

When Robert Marwick, chairman of the committee, was moved to the chair at about 8:15 last night, the attendance was not very large, but before an hour had passed the hall was well filled, and the deepest interest was displayed by all present. On the platform were Bishop Perrin, Archdeacon Scriven, Rev. A. B. Winchester, Rev. E. Robson, Rev. Soloman Cleaver, M. A., Messrs. Herbert Cuthbert and Fred Davey. The proceedings were opened with prayer. Mr. Davey then addressed the audience briefly. He said it must be obvious to anyone that the absence of a Y. M. C. A. in Victoria was detrimental to the city's best interests. Such a state of things should not be allowed to continue, and it was the duty of every Christian man and woman to lend the assistance so greatly needed.

Chairman Marwick then read a letter of regret from Rev. Dr. Campbell, explaining his inability to be present, but earnestly assuring the meeting that his warmest sympathies were with them.

Bishop Perrin next spoke. The urgent need of such an institution as the Y.M. C. A. in the city of Victoria, must, he said, be clearly apparent to everybody. He was sorry that an important engagement would prevent him entering into a discussion of the subject at the length he would like, but he was pleasbd to be able at least to testify then to the urgent need of carrying on a Y. M. C. A. in this city. It was very bad for the city that the society should have been allowed to collapse. He was bound to say from his experience that the moral tendency in this city and province was lower than in any other parts of the Dominion or in Great Britain. The original settlers of this province, although doubtless men of warm heart and good intention, yet did not cherish so high a standard of moral and religious belief and behavior as those who have come after them might wish. There are certain conditions which exist in this province which would not for a moment be tolerated in the east or in England. He had lately visited Nanaimo and he was much pleased to see the working men and working women using the Y. M. C. A. in a way that was extremely satisfactory. In Vancouver they had a magnificent building and the good cause was flourishing grandly. But here, in the capital of the province, with all its wealth and advantages, it had been found impossible to avert the collapse of the Y. M. C. A.. It was a crying shame to allow the institution to pass out of existence; it should not be allowed to collapse just because certain people did not take that amount of interest in it that they should. The work of placing the Y. M. C. A. once more upon a sound basis must be bona fide; it must be done by the young men of this city, not merely by those who subscribe so much and wish it well, but seldom are seen within its walls. If it is to be established at all, the young men and their friends must bring all their power and force to bear upon the work. The present condition of the Y. M. C. A. resembled that of a furnace which had been dampened down for a while, the fires banked, as it were. It only required the opening of the draught to rouse the latent energies and make it a power. They must make men to understand this. Coming, as he had done, from a place where there was much enthusiasm in both religious and temperance matters, the condition of affairs in Victoria had astonished him. To-night a cloud was hanging over the city. The news which had spread like wildfire this morning had saddened many homes, and he was sorry that the loss would be felt most severely by those who were least able to bear it. But for that he had no doubt the room would have been crowded. They all must look through the temporal to the eternal things for the divine meaning of these visitations. He was not sure that this society, and he would say it without wishing to give the slightest offence, had not been leaning rather too much on the other sex, trusting too much and expecting too much from the young women. (Applause.) Now, this was a manly work and it should be mainly carried on by the young men themselves. They must come together in the name of Jesus Christ to battle manfully for the right. Let them trust more upon their own hard work. Some things which obtained in this city and province were to him perfectly unintelligible. Coming here from England to this colony, to this new town, it surprised him to find the conditions that existed. In some way or other the authorities of this place allowed the saloons to occupy the position they did in the community. It was quite unintelligible to him. He did not, of course, expect to find the same order of things here as in England where, through the long centuries of her history these things had gradually found their level and the right was clearly recognized, but he did not expect to find the cliqueism, the party divisions which he understood existed in this place. The Y. M. C. A. must stand forth to combat those evils; they, who valued their religious belief in the Lord Jesus Christ, must set the example; they, though perhaps they were their opponents, must show that they were determined to do the right and go forward on the path of righteousness. From what he had said of Victoria's condition it must be clear that there was all the more urgent necessity for establishing and maintaining this society. It should be put upon a footing that shall be felt. He hoped that to-night's meeting would result in the reorganization of the association. Prolonged and hearty applause followed the bishop's earnest address.

The audience appeared backward in rising to offer opinions upon the question of the need of the Y. M. C. A. in Victoria, the chairman having called for speakers. The chairman after a short pause called upon Rev. A. B. Winchester to address the meeting.

Rev. Mr. Winchester said he remembered well the cries on our streets during the period of the smallpox scourge, "This is the hand of God." Many were ready to utter that cry at every stroke of calamity or disaster, but why should they not utter the same cry to-night? There was only one thing to fear in connection with any organization and that was embodied in the cry of Christ that went over Jerusalem—"Oh, that thou hadst known the things that were for thy peace." They should try to recognize these things. Briefly stated the aims and objects of this association were summed up in the words—"To call forth men." It was possible for them to be co-workers with God in this noble work of character-building. The most glorious thought to him was the moral beauty of the Lord; and his greatest yearning was that all men would take on of his image. If the end of the association be man, the efforts put forth must be consistent with the character and teachings of Christ; they must be on spiritual lines. Perseverance and presumption can do much; but there comes a time when they fail. Napoleon was told that the Alps interposed an insuperable barrier to his designs upon Italy, but he said, "There shall be no Alps," and he constructed roads and led his men across those mountain heights down into the sunny plains of Italy. Also in this work there comes a time when the workers are fronted with a wall as high as heaven and wide as eternity, and then the strength of faith and hope must be tested. There must be for every worker in this association, first of all, entire dependence upon God. This is not child's play. There is a work here to do, and every man must feel that spirit of complete dependence upon God. Everything that is done for the young men of this community must be done in that spirit. If he had impressed that thought of absolute dependence upon God on his hearers' minds he would be satisfied. This was a work well worthy of the noblest powers in any man. They were debtors, not to the good, but to the wise and to the unwise, and more to the unwise and the homeless, friendless, cheerless young men cut adrift from the holy influence of a good home and cast here to seek a living. Upon the shoulders of those young men they wanted to put a hand and say, "Come with us and we will do thee good." (Applause.)

Ven. Archdeacon Scriven was the next speaker. He said it was a good omen that there was no discussion upon the question of the necessity of a Y. M. C. A. in Victoria. Evidently everybody thought the same and knew it was needless to argue the matter. For his part he could not see how anybody could possibly come to any other conclusion than that a Y. M. C. A. was absolutely necessary in Victoria. The Y. M. C. A. wanted to, as Rev. Mr. Winchester had so eloquently expressed it, "Call forth men." It wanted to take the weaklings, too, and make them something like real true men, who would be an honor to Victoria, able to go forth into the world manfully. Spiritual work was of course the main mission of the Y. M. C. A.; the raising of the soul, and making true Christians. The man who was not a Christian was not a man in the truest sense of the word. He believed, however, that they did not recognize as much as they should the importance of the bodies of young men. It was a wise policy to begin, not at the highest parts of a man's nature in the effort to improve him, but to deal first with the more material portions, as his mind and body working up through them to the loftier plane of the soul. A sound mind could be found only in a sound body. There are many young men in Victoria who never think of physical training. They are quite content to live along just as they are. People have no right to neglect their bodies, and when the Y. M. C. A. encourages young men to develope their bodies it does a work that is pleasing to God. He hoped the gymnasium in connection with the institution would be revived and spoke strongly in favor of outdoor sports under the Y.M. C. A. influence. It is a good thing to see young men enter into manly sports heartily. The young men who are prominent in athletics are not the men who prop up buildings on the public streets and attend devil's Sunday school at the street corners. They know that loafing and slouching about the streets with their hands stuck in their pockets is the ruination of their bodies, and that they would be useless for athletic exercises if they did. These young men he supposed he would have to call them as there was no other word—(laughter) who loafed about corners needed attention from the Y. M. C. A. But go out to Beacon Hill and watch the young men who struggle for supremacy on the field. That was the stuff her young men must be made of if Victoria is going to hold her own. Young men had a right to be proud of their strength, just as a young woman has a right to be proud of her beauty, for they are God-given and such a feeling is perfectly proper. There were many young men in Victoria who did not know they had any minds and their friends had not yet discovered that they possessed any such article. (Laughter.) Their heaviest reading was a novel, and generally not a very innocent one either. They would no more think of studying, except for an examination, than they would think of jumping over the moon. (Laughter.) He confessed he had the most absolute contempt for the man who loafed around and neither practiced athletics or improved his mind. He urged the importance of lectures in the Y. M. C. A., and the necessity of a first-class library with only a few good novels, the bulk of the books to be of a kind to train and improve the mind. He could not see why they could not train the minds of the young men of Victoria to something higher than the yellow-backed novel. While the Y. M. C. A. should make a special offer to young men for the cultivation of their minds and bodies they should remember that these were only means to an end. The spiritual aim of the association should never be lost sight of for a moment. (Applause.)

Herbert Cuthbert spoke on the financial question and read a statement of assets and liabilities. When the canvassers, who were going around collecting subscriptions to open the Y. M. C. A. again found that they fell short by $300 of the desired amount, they decided to return the money collected and abandon the idea of re-opening the association as an impossibility. Two days after this decision Mr. Hunter wrote saying the Robson estate would overlook the amount owing from the Y. M. C. A., $685. Mr. Cuthbert thereupon called upon Mr. Worlock and asked him if his munificent offer regarding the rent and debt was still in effect. Mr. Worlock replied "of course." (Applause.) The old rent was therefore cleared off and the new rent, $50 a month, was paid yesterday. (Renewed applause.) The debt of the association was thus reduced to $320. But the furniture of the association, which cost $2000, if sold would leave the association a surplus of $500, so that they were really not in debt at all. Promises up to the amount of $1300 had been secured and every promise was good for the money. They would be able to run the institution henceforth at $1100 less than the expenses for last year. They intended to get along without the services of a general secretary if they could not afford to pay one. The arrangement was for the janitor to act as assistant secretary and make himself generally useful, at an increased salary. Mr. Cuthbert said that in going around asking some of the prominent men in the city to speak at this meeting, several said to him "you are giving the young men too many privileges for $5 a year. You can't run that institution on $5 a year subscriptions." Mr. Cuthbert explained that many of the members paid $1 a month and the only reason the subscription was kept at $5 was not to keep anybody out who could not pay more. The young men themselves want the place opened, and many of the Y. M. C. A. men thought it better to run the association at a loss, although there is no fear of that now, rather than have the young men go to other gymnasiums which are not under Christian influence. Now that they had determined to run the institution at $1000 to $1200 less a year than formerly he believed the association would flourish. It never was in better condition than it is to-day, for even if they were sold out now they would be $500 ahead. (Laughter and applause.)

The meeting was called to take the subscribers into their confidence and to put the whole matter before them. He hoped that every person present would assist the young men as much as possible by their advice, influence sympathy and pockets. (Applause.)

Dr. Lewis Hall made some enquiries about the liability of the association upon the old lease. These were satisfactorily answered by Mr. Cuthbert.

Dr. Hall said the fact of a city the size of Victoria having no Y. M. C. A. was a disgrace both to the Dominion of Canada and to the city.

Deputy Sheriff Siddall made a rousing speech, convulsing the audience with laughter with his humorous sallies. He said he was a wanderer to and fro upon the earth, going into many places, some of them extremely bad, the saloons for example, some of which were worse than hell itself. If any town in the world needs a Y. M. C. A. Victoria is that town.

Rev. S. Cleaver said he was much more enthusiastic in the meeting now than when it started. He was convinced the young men must accomplish this desirable object of reorganization themselves. There was work to be done which the church could not readily undertake, and the church failed to reach certain men the Y. M. C. A. came in direct contact with in their work. He would like to see a secretary of the association in Victoria with tact for reaching these young men. Physical culture and mental development must not be neglected. No church he had ever heard of run a gymnasium in connection with its other work. That was within the scope of the Y. M. C. A. A gymnasium under pure and healthy influence was a safeguard against temptation. Rev. Mr. Cleaver strongly urged the advisability of having a refreshment department in connection with the association's work, to counteract the influence of the saloons and other low resorts. If there were such an adjunct to the Y. M. C. A. there would be less of "come and have a drink or cigar" and more of "come and have a cup of coffee and a chat."

Rev. E. Robson said he made no speeches after 10 o'clock, and his watch marked considerably past that hour. He was heart and soul and everything else over which he had any influence in this movement. The need for it became clearer every day. In his mission work throughout the city he saw young men idling their precious time away playing cards, he saw young men walking the public streets in the company of women whose only influence was damning. He wanted to see this much-needed association in operation, a place full of brightness and cheerfulness, a haven for the young men. (Applause.)

Mr. Sprague said the collapse of the Y. M. C. A. in Victoria was a standing disgrace to the city. The surrounding evils in the place called for such an agent to fight their baneful influence. He graphically depicted the danger to "my boys and to your boys" from the wide-open dens of infamy in this city and concluded a powerful argument for the re-opening of the association by saying: "Shall we stand by and see the only institution that stretches forth a helping hand to save those poor young men remain closed?. A thousand times no!"

The meeting adjourned after some minor discussion at 10:30.

Accidents Will Happen.

The daily press continually record dangers to life and limb. The lesson to the prudent is, carry a small amount of cheap accident insurance, $3000 for 24 hours for 25 cents. Morrow, Holland & Co., 44 Broad street, agents of Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company.

"How to Cure all Skin Diseases."

Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for Swayne's Ointment. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale agents. tu&w

A DOZEN BABIES
For $4.
Cabinet Size and Best Finish at
SKENE LOWE'S,
Government street.

EASTERN POULTRY
At the New CITY MARKET

Fresh arrival of TURKEYS, GEESE and CHICKENS, from Smith's Falls, Ont.
Also Grain Fed MUTTON, from Prince Edward Island.

The above is all in first class order and will be sold at the following prices retail:—Turkeys, 18c. per lb; Geese, 16c. per lb.; Chickens, 12½c., Mutton, fore quarters, 8c. per lb.; Mutton, hind quarters, 11c. per lb.

Housekeepers and caterers are respectfully asked to take advantage of these low prices.

WM. BEECH, New City Market.

Place a Cake
OF BABY'S OWN SOAP

In your linen drawer and it will impart to your clothes the delicate aroma of fine French Pot Pourri in a modified degree.

The longer you keep the soap before using it the better.

Beware of Imitations.

The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Montreal, Sole Manufactuers.

Argyle House

YOU

Ought to call and get a pair of our Black Seamless

Stockings.

OUR

White Satin Striped

Muslins

At 10c. a yard, are the best value in the market this season.

Embroideries

from 3c. a yard.

Unbleached Apron and Pinafore Linen, 10c. a yard.

J. Horner & Co.

$10 REWARD

Will be given to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons injuring or destroying the newly planted shade trees in Beacon Hill Park, or wilfully damaging other Corporation property in said Park.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

City Clerk's Office,
23rd January, 1894. 224

FOR SALE
6 Lots--2 Corners

ONE ACRE
The best site for a good house on the market. Close to Tramway. Near to water. City water on property.

THREE LOTS
Cultivated as garden. Price $1,400. A great bargain.

J. E. CRANE,
30 Broad Street.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

W. J. STODDART, Watchmaker and Jeweler,
Has Removed to
88 Douglas Street.

Watches cleaned, 75 cts; Best Mainsprings 75 cts; Pivotting Wheels, 75 cts; Staffs and Pinions, $1.25; Clocks Cleaned, 50 cts. Jewelry repaired on short notice, on premises, at very low figures. Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler.

"Land Registry Act."

Sections 1 and 2, Quatsino District.

A certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above property will be issued to Andrew B. Forbes on the 24th March, 1894, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming an estate or interest therein, or some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar General.
Land Registry Office, Victoria, 19th December, 1893. 721-8m

I. O. O. F. NOTICE.

The members of Columbia Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F., are requested to assemble at the Hall on Sunday, March 4th, at 1:30 p. m., to attend the funeral of our late brother, Charles McKay. Members of sister lodges are cordially invited.

A. B. McNEILL,
Noble Grand.
mar2-2t

I. O. O. F.

Members of all lodges of I. O. O. F. are requested to meet at their Hall on Douglas street, Sunday, March 4th, at 3 p. m., for the purpose of attending service at Christ Church Cathedral.

By order of the Committee. mr2-3t

Notice to Contractors and Builders.

LIME.

ATKINS & BROS.

Have assumed their old business and are now ready to deliver LIME to all parts of the city at 50 cents a barrel. It is the best Lime in the Province and has stood the test for the last sixteen years.

Office and Warehouse, No. 3 Pandora St., Near Government.
mr 2-1m5

MASS MEETING.

There will be a Mass Meeting of the Citizens of Victoria on

Tuesday Evening, March 6th,

IN THE CITY HALL

At 8 o'clock to discuss the projected railway connection with the Mainland via the Delta Railway.

THE CRUISE OF THE "HAPPY THOUGHT."

"Tales of Ten Travellers" Series.

BY EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

Travelling perforce by sea in winter along the farthest Maine coast, the eye constantly rests upon a wild and dreary line of shore. For scores of miles not a hamlet and scarcely a lonely habitation can be discerned. Here and there at long intervals a ghostly lighthouse, perched upon some drear, storm beaten, sea girdled rock or growsome promontory, may be seen; but this only serves to hint of ever present danger or to intensify the shuddering consciousness of unusual desolation.

The havoc and terror along these winter shores almost reach malignancy. Once driven in behind these foam mantled, granite headlands for shelter, quieter waters may be reached, backed by beetling mountainous crags; but few friendly folk, cabins or hamlets are found to succor or welcome the mariner in distress. From the sea all seems as if the spirit of desolation had retired here, impatient of its own maddening power, for a winter's fury, and, wild and distraught, had challenged the sea to mortal combat.

Awful are these struggles between the ocean and shore. There is scarcely a cessation of battle. Mountain waves, as if led by fierce and plume-tossed hosts, charge and charge furiously through bitter day and wilder night upon black-faced ledge and headland, flayed by cutting winds and swathed in ghostly fog; while the hoarse mutterings of battle are endless wailings undertones to the shrieks of storm-beaten sea fowl, whirling and skirling above, as if dead in sympathy with the tremendous elemental conflicts.

But when the winter's rigors have passed and the fury of the tempest is spent, what magical change has come!

Murmurous sea pulses on welcoming shore. Savagery has given place to gentlest peace. Kelp and sea urchins grow and nestle at the foot of every ledge. Innumerable islands, bathed in balmy, sea-spent airs, bloom with shrub and fern and flower. Countless coves rest between islets and crags mirroring only radiant skies, inviting to most venturesome quest, and safe for shallop, dory, sloop, or even lightened canoe.

In far nooks, behind emerald-crowned crags, lovingly nestle low-built homes; and here and there, circling landward, in shore and on out lying beaches, groups of fishers' huts picturesquely touch the very water's edge. Barefoot women are drying and mending the seines; and a thousand brown weirs line the shores like hosts of russet spears.

Steamer and sail and balmy winds everywhere at sea; beauty, interest and delight, everywhere toward the mighty land of pines! and for scores and scores of miles along-shore, to Acadian land where flies the red cross of St. George, glint of fisher's sail, sound of fisher's song, voices of fisher's wife and little ones, mingled with glad calls of land and water fowl, homing in the headland nooks or island crags; with sunny days, starlight nights and the ceaseless whisperings of favoring gales and songs of the joyous sea.

At the futhermost reach of this shore inside the American boundary, lies the ancient city of Eastport, girdled by the noble Passamaquoddy Bay. Beside it, to the west, a long arm of the sea, the Cobscook Bay, cuts through crags and islets for nearly a score of miles to the north, breaking at last into two tiny estuaries, fed by murmurous rivulets from the pine-clad hills beyond.

On one side of these streams, beneath centuries-old elms and native pines, straggles a long, winding, half-country road and village street, on side of which, where the sea-arm stops, breaking away to the water's edge in grassy curves, in little out-jutting rifts of mottled black and gray stone, or again in shingly, shelving beach.

Seines and fishing gear hang from outer cottage walls, or are stretched like drying sea moss upon the fences and the rocks. Dismantled 'Quoddy boats lie half drawn upon the shore. A crumbling and ghostly old mill stands at one stream mouth, and a tumble-down rookery, where the gleaming sardines are sometimes packed, leans against the friendly bank of the other. The upturned hull of an ancient schooner, graying and blistering in storm and shine, is a dark silhouette between. It is now a boat-mender's hut, where the children come and play, and the ancient mariners of the place bask in the sun and spin their yarns while looking out upon the waters of the seldom sail-decked, silent bay.

This hamlet is sleepy old Pembroke town. "The head of the tide," it is called by sea-wise Pembroke folk; a folk savored and flavored less by the lives and ways of the old-fashioned farm folk among the hills behind, than by all the lore and witchery of the sea, filtered through generations into their lives and thought and speech, from the dozens of sea captains retired here; sailing skippers bold, who have cruised in all known and unknown waters; who still prefer salt beef and cods' tongues to the most savory of shore viands; who have taught their Brazilian parrots in husky voices to call their garden-making neighbors "landlubbers;" who now and then yell to their mumbling oldwives, "Bake me a pan o'biscuits, that'll crack an' snap like gaff top-sa'l sheet blocks!" who keep their old ship chronometers beside their bunks, and never suddenly awaken from an afternoon doze without bellowing, "Mate, how's she headin'?" and who, providing you can demonstrate becoming reverence, though they are always suspicious of your decorum, will spin such yarns as will make you know that the ocean of to-day is but a mean millpond beside the majestic ocean of their day and time, while you long for the amazing fertility of their genius.

Rare old skippers and brave are they, sailing over and over with the log of memory the old courses, querulous and rheumatic, rasp-voiced and childish in likes and reads, yet ever snug and tidy in their home harbor at the head of the tide, in old Pembroke town; thought a trifle hesitant and unsteady in the reckoning toward the sailors' snug harbor of the infinite Beyond.

On this early September day, of not so many years ago, thre little, grizzled, old sea captains were closeted in the boatmender's hut on the shore in front of Pembroke hamlet. A rakish little single-masted schooner, "Happy Thought," rocked saucily in the offing above the incoming tide, as if impatient of her moorings; while old and young women, children, a few old, old men leaning on crutches and sticks, and even country folk in wagons halting beside the single village highway, were scattered in curious groups between the shore and the street.

"'Pears like they're mighty sly 'bout their doin's!" whispered one woman to the other women around her.

"Mebbe is sly bizness they're on," croaked another. "Hearn said how as they did do a leetle piratin' in their younger days."

"Never bin theirsel's!" ventured a third, "sence they lost Viney."

"Well, I jess tell ye," piped an old man on crutches, shaking one of them threateningly at the group, "thar wasn't enny left in Pembroke like Viney."

"Jess as well fur Pembroke, mebbe," was the spiteful retort.

"Ye mean jess as well fur you wimmen folks!" returned the old man, warming with his subject. "Ye're like a passel o' cuttlefish when a gal's good name's flounderin' atween yer inky tongues. But ye only foul yersel's when ye raise yer voice agin Viney. She had a right to go, if she wanted ter. She'd a right to stay, if she wanted ter!"

The old man was so vehment that his impetuous words turned the tide in the absent Viney's favor at once.

"She was th' best schoolmom ever cum to our deestrict," bridled up a farmwife from a near wagon. "She'd foot it six mile, in 'n' out; chop her own wood an' build her own fire; wasn't above sweepin' out the schoolhouse, nuther; an' then, arter fightin' sense inter them younguns' heads all day, she'd set up all night nursin' th 'sick. Mebbe she warn't good 'nuff fur Pembroke," this with mighty scorn, "but she was good 'nuff fur plain folks, out our way!"

"Well, Viney was handy with her needle," admitted one old lady with trembling head.

"'N' handier with a boat than enny man at th' head o' th' tide," remembered another.

"What warn't she handy at?" resumed the old man on crutches, beating the sand and shingle to emphasize his words. "She could cook like a Malayun," offered an old salt in evidence.

"She cud work like a nigger;" insisted the farmwife from the wagon.

"She cud pray powerfuler 'n' th' passon;" insisted Clam digger Ike, who had sat unmoved under the droppings of the sanctuary all his hard old life.

"'N' cudn't she sing purty? Oh, my!" ventured on of the bravest of the bare-legged Pembroke lads.

"Sing? sing! Well rayther!" snorted the old man on crutches. "Thar's whar the hull trouble come. Th' Salvashun band cudn't git a note in edgewise, drum 'n' all, when Viney Jetsum jess hemm'd and haw'd a leetle, 'n' opened them purty lips. Why, that gal worked her skin t' th' bones, keering for them three captings," jerking his head toward the hut. "'N' what'd she git? Not nuthin'. What'd she av 'em fur—them that's got more money 'n' this hull town?"

No one answered, and the sympathetic oracle resumed.

"What was it? Jess a pesky orgin, or melodyun, fur th' Sunday School. D'ye suppose they'd do that little? Not much. Said their wheezin' old 'cordeon 'n' their yelpin' old fiddle was a darned sight more music 'n' Pembroke had a right t' git; 'n' then when that collegeer feller cum 'long vacationin' two year ago—'n' a likely feller he wus—'n' took a leetle p'tey on Viney, 'n' sent her a orgin from Bosting, they jess up 'n' sold it out o' spite!"

"Said 'twuz puttin' onlikely notions in her head. I heerd 'em say as much," interrupted the stonemason's wife, immediately snapping her lips together and slowly nodding her head.

"Yes," continued he of the crutches triumphantly, "an' then Viney lit out. But don't you forget it, feller citizens, Viney lit out on her own money; her own hard-earned money. She didn't light out with no colleger neither. I'll jess bet my next quarter's pension money agin all them Captings 's got, 'n' wherever Viney Jetsum is she's workin' 'n' singin' 'n' prayin', jess as steddy as she did in Pembroke. Darn my hide! Them cantankerous old Captings ought ter be a' huntin' her 'stead o' sailin' away for their health; 'n' if I had my way, they'd bring her back to Pembroke, 'pologizin' all the way, or I'd scuttle their 'Happy Thought' for 'em, outside 'Quoddy Head!"

"'Taint no such town 'thout her, as 'twuz!" sighed clam-digger Ike.

"No sech town? No town at all!" sputtered the old man, stumping up and down and around and among his listeners, while making the sparks fly from the gritty rock and shingle with the iron ferrules of his crutches. "No more spellin's down; no donashun parties for the passon; no singin' school; no more clambakes; no quiltin's; no picknickin'; no reviyalin'; no nuth'n! 'N' them three critters done it—pshaw!"

The tender hearted old fellow could contain himself no longer; and with a fierce shake of the crutch at the hut and the gayly rocking "Happy Thought" stumped vigorously away up the highway to his little cottage beside the mill.

"Them three critters done it," said the farmwife responsively, as her wagon started on its homeward journey among the hills.

"Them three critters done it, sure," echoed clam-digger Ike, skimming bits of slivered rock like scudding sea fowl along the surface of the creeping tide.

Unconscious and unheeding of Pembroke criticism, though full of important secrecy in their movements, the three ancient skippers, still locked within the hut, were holding the most solemn conclave of their lives.

They were alike as the almost flowing blue robes that enveloped their respective shrivelled legs; the blue pea-jackets upon their bent old backs; the fluffy gray shirts underneath; the huge black kerchiefs dangling from under spaniel-eared collars, over which poured strikingly alike cascades of white and shaggy beards, which seemed to leave but little room for reddened noses, beady eyes and wrinkled foreheads, as it blended into shaggy white eyebrows and shaggy white hair, running like wreaths of well-hackled hemp from the napes of their scraggy necks up over their hairy ears—nicely defining little round places of red and shiny scalp, all precisely as if cut from the same patchwork pattern; and still as alike as the ancient sou'westers they grasped in their hands; for their right hands laid together in a solemn little wrinkly and knotted pile on the top of an extinct sheet iron stove.

"Viney's got ter be got," said Captain Benjamin Ballast, with force and feeling.

"That's what we're here fur," assented Captain Rudolph Rudder.

"By fair means er foul;" added Cap't. Timothy Tacker, with a determined little twist of his head.

"I picked her up offen a wreck, good ez under water, long'tood 54, six, west, lat'tood 43, 2 north, when sailin' th' 'Nancy Mary,' 20 years ago;" resumed Captain Ballast.

"Tharabout;" admitted his two companions.

"We all quit sailin', an' cum t' Pembroke, for snug harbor, next year."

"'N' jumped our shares 'n' dunnage 'n' divided Viney, a fortnight arter;" insisted the other two, sticking for historic accuracy and their rights in the absent waif of the sea.

"Then we called her Viney, kase she wuz sech a tender an' twinin' little critter—"

"'N' Jetsum, kase she wuz jetsum, 'n' hadn't tother name," interrupted Captain Rudder.

"'N' brought her up—"

"Arter dead reck'nin'," observed Captain Tacker with decision.

"'N' we got 'long 'thout ary squall or foul weather with her eddycashun an' singin', till that pesky Bosting colleger cum canoein' an' geologizin' 'round Pembroke."

"Makin' up ter us, to make up ter Viney;" added Captain Rudder with an indignant snort.

"Ef he'd made up ter Viney like a man, I wouldn't minded, though we has our rights," continued Captain Ballast mournfully; "but he jest clawed an' edged an' canted an' jigged an' didn't bar down under full sail, like a well-meanin' craft."

"'N' gin her a shiftin' cargo o' onlikely notions;" snapped Captain Tacker.

"Told her mebbe she wuz sumboddy else than Viney Jetsum, 'n' sent her that cussed orgin," growled Captain Rudder.

"Yes, an' arter she slipped anchor an' stole out o' harbor, we nabbed his tel'gram t' Viney ter cum ter his folks, ez thar wuz pianners an' things thar, an' they'e help her find of she warn't Flotsam 'stead o' Jetsum, with jess th' signa-ter, 'Geologer,' at th' tail-end o' th' mesage."

"Daun a man ennyhow that dassn't sign his writin!" roared Captain Tacker.

"Speakin' 'bout signin'," continued Captain Ballast with increased solemnity; "we're 'bout ter sign our compac'."

"Sign, seal an' deliver!" suggested Captain Rudder.

"Th' art'cles o' our compac' sez we're ter build th' 'Happy Thought.'"

"Single-master, sixty-ton burth'n. That's done, an' thar she is!" interjected Captain Tacker, with a look of pride through the old ship's hull window.

"Share an' share alike; fittin' an' fittin' alike; grub an' grub alike; with extry cabin fur Viney, when we git her. Them's done; but jet 'em stan' in t' art'cles!" said Captain Ballast, judicially.

"Let 'em stan' jess ez they's writ."

"'N' pack away t' dunnage o' 'Th' Three Captings Rest', in Pembroke, till 'Happy Thought's' cruise's ended."

"That's done, ship-shape, too."

"'N' set sail from Pembroke, without ary but one port—that's Viney." This from Captain Rudder.

"When sailin', Cap'n an' Cap'n about," continued Captain Ballast; "crew an' crew about; an' cook an' cook about."

"Everything turn an' turn about;" acceded the other two decidedly.

"Ef ary one mut'nies, he loses his share in 'Happy Thought' an' Viney, an' snug harbors in some other port, th' rest o' his nat'ral life."

"Fur th' rest o' his nat'ral life!" echoed Captains Rudder and Tacker with evident agitation.

"Th' 'Happy Thought' must cruise in all ports whar thar's goin's on an' singin'."

"Whar thar's goin's on an' singin'."

"An' never quit huntin' fur Viney Jetsum."

"Never quit huntin'."

"N' find the college whar the colleger hails from, 'n' sass th' Capting."

"N' sass the Capting."

"N' lick th' geologer."

"Lick th' geologer."

"N' then git Viney."

"Git Viney."

"Peradventur' Viney aint got sudd'n'," here Captain Ballast's voice failed him for a moment, "an' ennything happens to one on us," tother two's owners o' th' schooner an' Viney, share an' share alike."

"Share an' share, ekal in both."

"Peradventur' Viney's a long, long time a'gittin', an' ennything happens to two on us," Captain Ballast, quite broken down at this point, and Captain Rudder took up the thread of the compact.

"Peradventur' two on us slips our moorin's fur th' last port, then—"

"Then th' last Capting," concluded Captain Tacker, as Captain Rudder found he could go no farther, "gets the hull three's dunnage, cash, th' 'Happy Thought', an' keeps on huntin' an' cruisin' till Viney Jetsum's brought safe to port!"

"Amen!" said Captain Ballast, dolefully. "Amen!" responded Captains Rudder and Tacker.

And not until that moment did they move their honest right hands from the stove top, and then only to sign, with wheezing breath and labored movement, the compact whose articles of faith and purpose were to bind them together to the end.

This done, they marched out of the little hut; clambered into their yawl; rowed silently to their rocking craft, where everything was in instant readiness for the cruise; boarded the "Happy Thought," loosed her single line and made sail in a quiet and orderly way as became the old mariners they were; and, with a few subdued farewells to Pembroke folk, which were answered back heartily from the shore, floated hopefully out at the turn of the tide towards 'Quoddy Head Light and the sea.

To these little old pilgrims of second childhood and the sea, there was almost the reckless and joyous elation of youth in their cruise in the "Happy Thought," entirely aside from the real object of their quest. How they ate and "yarned it" by day, and slept by day and night! How their stiffened joints relaxed and the warm old blood of the good old days went bounding and thrilling through their clogged and feeble veins! with what delight they recalled each islet, cove, headland, bay, tide, eddy and threatening reef, along the matchless coast of Maine! How they hailed passing steamers, "spoke" far-off ships, and handled rugged sailors' greetings to crews of lugger, bark, brig, skiff and laboring dory or freighted smack! And how they traced again and again in each pulsing of the air, each film of ghostly fog, each bearing of the constellations and in every shade and coloring of the waters, as a returned lover will gloat upon faintest lights in his lady's eyes and face, for the golden hints of ocean moods they knew and loved!

They circled Grand Manan. They loitered at ancient Machiasport. They threaded the islands of Narragnagus Bay. They cruised idly about Schoodic Point. They floated under the shadows of grim Mount Desert, recalled the mysteries of the "black fog," coming to the great resort of Bar Harbor as to a wondrous, instant built city of a dream, and here they first awakened from their hey-day idling to a realization of the nature of their search; for surely there were "slangin's an' goin's on," where come thousands of rival parvenus with their dollars, diamonds and dawdling dallyings beside old Frenchman's Bay.

The vast caravansaries, the splendid architecture, the dazzling shops, the bewildering casinos, the great show-drives with their dog-carts, cut-unders, barouches, phaetons, chaises, tally-ho coaches and their silver and gold trimmings and crests, the gorgeous yachts and launches, the amazing uniforms and liveries, the brilliant rival fetes, and the endless battle for precedence in loud display with its implacable ferocities, subdued and frightened them. They edged into this place, slunk into that; trembled before an entrance here, peered into windows there; groped along by-streets lined with their pretty villas, trudged the grand avenues in the dust of the wheels; and scanned every maiden's face, lady's or serving woman's, until they became the momentary laughing stock of all the brilliant throng; but nowhere was the face they sought.

Then they went away, with but one kindly memory in their sinking hearts. A young fellow of pleasant face and merry eyes had boarded their craft. He sailed with them in and out of the maze of islands. He brought them to his own curious launch as guests; his "Happy Thoughters," he called them there, and everywhere among his friends. He humored their simple ways; fended them indeed from much jostling and insolence; and, as they left Bar Harbor, steamed alongside their craft, telling them that if they sailed as far as Newport, they must surely find him out, for he would be at home in a fortnight, at Sprayecroft Villa.

"Any one who will tell you where that is;" were his cherry parting words. "Just say you are Charlie's Bar Harbor friends. If I'm not there, sister will be; and she's a regular beacon light to jolly old tars, like you. Why, she was born on the water, too! She'll be glad to see you. Goodby, and God bless you, 'Happy Thoughters,' all!"

This one little bond of human sympathy held their course sure and true through disappointment after disappointment—at Bristol, at Bath, at Portland, and Old Orchard Beach, at Gloucester, at Marblehead, at Nahant; bringing them at last to the fine old city of Boston, perplexed and disheartened, but still determined, as they paused for their bearings beneath the noble Cambridge elms.

The directions given them by grave young men in cap and gown; the instructors to whom they were sent with curious and conscientiously repeated messages of student raillery and cheer; the class-rooms they were bidden to enter on sober assurances that the "Capting" was awaiting them there; and the hearty invitations they received to join the "Varsity crew," remained pleasant reminiscences of Harvard undergraduate life long after the crew of the "Happy Thought" had departed; but they brought the three old captains finally face to face with the dean in no amiable frame of mind.

"Be you th' Capting?" inquired Captain Ballast, with flashing eyes and a sweep of his arm and sou'wester as comprehensive as the carriculum of Harvard itself.

"I am the dean. What can I do for you, my dear fellows."

He was a man of mild speech, and seemed to mellifluously breathe his words instead of utter them; but he did no more than glance for an instant from his writing upon his desk.

"No 'good fellows' about it!" roared Capt. Ballast, bringing his companions into line. This 'ere's Capt. Rudder. This un's Capt. Pasker, an' I'm Capting Ballast; schooner 'Happy Thought;' sixteen days outen Pembroke. That's who we be, Capting Dean?"

"I presume you are in search of the custom house;" returned the dean pleasantly.

"Not a bit of it. We're searchin' fur Viney Jetsum, an' we're—"

"Goin' ter have her, too!" exclaimed Captain Rudder, coming pointedly to the help of his friend.

"Ah! Quite right; quite right;" replied the dean musingly.

"See here, Captain Dean, none o' yer tackin' an' flounderin.' Bring him right in; right afore us. 'Stan' him right thar, on that ar sou'wester—" here Captain Ballast slammed his storm-beaten head covering into the middle of the room; sprang upon it; leaped back into line with his friends; and fumingly awaited the turn of events.

"He's got ter git licked, right here!" hoarsely asserted Captain Rudder, as he grasped Captain Tacker's hand.

"Why, gentlemen, there must be some mistake;" said the dean soothingly, but arising from his chair in alarm. "Who is this party that has so offended you? And what about the young woman you wish?"

He was now evidently so wholly disingenuous and sincere that all three of the captains pressed forward with fervid explanations. Captain Ballast waved them back with, "It's fur me ter keep

Continued on page 7.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 19.

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Thursday October 12th, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. READ DOWN.	No. 1 Passenger Daily. Ar.	No. 1 Passenger Daily. Lv.	No. 3 Passenger Saturday. Ar.	No. 3 Passenger Saturday. Lv.	STATIONS.	Miles from Victoria.	Miles from Wellington.	NORTH BOUND. READ UP.	No. 2 Passenger Daily. Ar.	No. 2 Passenger Daily. Lv.	No. 4 Passenger Saturday. Ar.	No. 4 Passenger Saturday. Lv.
	12 30 P M	12 40 P M	2 00 P M	2 10 P M	VICTORIA		113		8 30 A M	8 40 A M	10 30 A M	10 40 A M
	12 44	12 46	2 14	2 16	ESQUIMALT	5	108		8 16	8 18	10 16	10 18
	12 54	12 56	2 24	2 26	COLWOOD	12	101		8 06	8 08	10 06	10 08
	1 04	1 06	2 34	2 36	GOLDSTREAM	19	94		7 56	7 58	9 56	9 58
	1 14	1 16	2 44	2 46	SOOKE HILL	26	87		7 46	7 48	9 46	9 48
	1 24	1 26	2 54	2 56	SHAWNIGAN LAKE	33	80		7 36	7 38	9 36	9 38
	1 34	1 36	3 04	3 06	COBBLE HILL	40	73		7 26	7 28	9 26	9 28
	1 44	1 46	3 14	3 16	MALAHAT	47	66		7 16	7 18	9 16	9 18
	1 54	1 56	3 24	3 26	SHERTON'S	54	59		7 06	7 08	9 06	9 08
	2 04	2 06	3 34	3 36	DUNCANS	61	52		6 56	6 58	8 56	8 58
	2 14	2 16	3 44	3 46	KOKSILAH	68	45		6 46	6 48	8 46	8 48
	2 24	2 26	3 54	3 56	CHEMAINUS	75	38		6 36	6 38	8 36	8 38
	3 45	3 50	5 15	5 20	OYSTER BAY SIDING	94	19		6 00	6 05	8 00	8 05
	4 00		5 30		NANAIMO	108	5		5 45		7 45	
	4 30		6 00		WELLINGTON	113			5 30		7 30	

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., (LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 22,

Taking effect November 1st, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 12:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday, at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails
FROM OUTER WHARF AT 8 P M

City of Puebla - - Mar. 4

E. P. BITHET & CO., Agents.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC Steamship Co'y.

In connection with

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

The Shortest Route to

JAPAN AND CHINA

Proposed Sailings of Steamers

1893-1894.

(Subject to alteration.)

WILL LEAVE TACOMA

Steamship Victoria .....Dec. 14th
Steamship Tacoma .....Jan. 17th
Steamship Mogul .....Feb. 7th
Steamship Victoria .....Feb. 28th
Steamship Tacoma .....April 4th
Steamship Mogul .....April 25th
Steamship Victoria .....May 18th

Steamship Victoria, Captain Panton, will leave Tacoma on the 14th of December, at daylight, and will carry passengers and freight at current rates. For freight or passage apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO., General Agents, Victoria
Or, E. H. BLACKWOOD, General Agent N P.S.S. Co., Victoria.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Rates to all Points East and Southeast

$5.00 to $10.00

Cheaper than via any other route. Luxurious Sleepers and Elegant Upholstered Tourist Sleeping Cars, running through without change to

Boston,
Montreal,
Minneapolis,
St. Paul,
Toronto,

All Atlantic Steamship Lines represented. For rates and all information apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, General Agent, Victoria, B.C.
GEO. McL. BROWN, District Pass. Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

The Oceanic Steamship Company

HONOLULU, by O. S. S. CO. "ONLY SEVEN DAYS!"

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf foot of Folsom Street, San Francisco

FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, March 17th, 1894, 2 p.m.

For passage apply to 136 Montgomery St. For freight apply to 327 Market street.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer Alameda....Thursday, March, 8th, at 2 p.m.

Or immediately on arrival of the Eng'l's mails

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., General Agents.
or W. WEBSTER, District Agent. H. E. CONNON, Agent, Beacon Square, Victoria

CAPT. WM. WEBSTER Agent for Puget Sound Territory.

QUICK TIME!!!

TO SAN FRANCISCO

—AND—

ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA,

Via the Mt. Shasta Route of the

Southern Pacific Company

The Great Highway through California to all Points East and South

Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars

Attached to Express Trains, affording superior accommodations for Second-Class Passengers.

For rates, tickets, sleeping car reservations etc., call upon or address

THOS. A. GRAHAM, Dist. Pass. Agent, No. 1105 Pacific Ave. Tacoma, Wash.
E. P. ROGERS, Asst. Gen. Pgt. and Pass. Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Port as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria.....Tuesday 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m.
Returning same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

Trips to Valdez Island are discontinued.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria.

Great Northern Railway

THE BUFFET LINE.

Passengers for Chicago Can Take Sleeping Car at Seattle Through Without Change.

Passengers leave Victoria at 7:00 a.m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Milwaukee, St. Louis and the East, running Buffet Cars, with bath rooms, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleeping smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleeping and first and second class coaches.

Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanagan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kasio, Ainsworth, Nelson, and other points in the Kootenai mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena and Butte.

Crosses the Cascade and Rocky Mountains in daylight. Finest scenery in America and a line free from dust.

For information or publications apply to

C. A. HATTRAY, General Agent, No. 4 Adelphi Block, Govt. st., next to Postoffice, Victoria, B.C.
F. I. WHITNEY, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt. St. Paul, Minnesota.

ADVERTISE IN THE WEEKLY TIMES.

A TERRIBLE STORY OF SUFFERING.

Farmer Smye Could Only Rest on Elbow and Knees.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND ACHIEVES ANOTHER CROWNING SUCCESS.

GEORGE J. SMYE.

Mr. George J. Smye, of Sheffield, Ont., says: "I am a living witness to the worth of Paine's celery compound."

Mr. Smye is a man of such character, honesty and reputation, that one of Ontario's most estimable druggists, R. Ferrah, of Galt, says: "I certify that I am acquaited with Mr. George J. Smye, and know his statement to be true.

Mr. Smye's story of his terrible sufferings, his crowning success with Paine's celery compound, and his delivery from the torments of disease, is forcibly and briefly told in the following letter which he has given for publication for the benefit of others:

"It is with great pleasure that I testify to the value of your great medicine, Paine's celery compound. For nearly two years I suffered from indigestion, kidney and liver troubles. After trying several medicines that did not effect a cure, I decided to try your compound. Before using it I was so low in health that I could not eat or sleep. I could not lie in bed owing to pain in my back; it was only by resting on elbows and knees I was able to gain a slight degree of ease. Before I had fully taken one bottle of your medicine I began to improve. I have now taken in all fourteen bottles with grand results. I am a farmer, and am now working every day. Any one may refer to me in regard to these statements, or to any of my neighbors around Sheffield, where I am well known. I am a living witness to the worth of Paine's celery compound."

Are any of our readers suffering as Mr. Smye once suffered? Is life tiring, weary and miserable to them owing to dyspepsia, indigestion, rheumatism, kidney and liver troubles, nervousness and sleeplessness? If any suffer, the path of wisdom has been clearly defined. In addition to Mr. Smye's unassailable testimony, thousands of others have testified to the truth that Paine's celery compound is the true path to health, the all in all to the diseased and suffering.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

In the Ontario legislature Sir Oliver Mowat in announcing the resignation of Hon. C. F. Fraser paid a tribute to his integrity and administration of the public works department during the past 10 years. He stated that Mr. Fraser would nominally hold the portfolio during the remainder of the session, but would take no active part in the cabinet. He hinted that there had at times been differences of opinion between Mr. Fraser and other ministers on certain matters of public policy. Mr. Meredith expressed the deepest regret at the announcement of Mr. Fraser's resignation and eulogized his services to the country, but wanted to know why the government had not made the house aware of the difference alluded to by the attorney-general.

J. Thomson, a prominent hardware merchant of Toronto, died suddenly. He was to have been married on Dec. 9 last to a Miss Norton of this city, but she died a week previous to the date fixed for the wedding.

The Master-in-Ordinary at Toronto, has proven $75,000 claims against the Ontario Express Co.

At Brandon a fire broke out in the syndicate block in the portion owned and occupied by Messrs. Wilson and Rankin, doing damage to the building and stock to the extent of $25,000. The companies interested in the insurance on the building are: Lancashire, $3,000; Hartford, $3,000; Guardian, $2,000; United Fire, $1,000. Fixtures, $1,000 in the London. There is about $10,000 on the stock. During the progress of the fire three firemen fell, one (of whom, Thomas Hudson, is seriously, if not fatally, injured. The other two men escaped with a good shaking up. The fall was caused by the breaking of a ladder, Hudson being as high as the third story.

David Lockeridge, one of the alleged Brandon counterfeiters, has been committed for trial.

All the machinery for the binder twine establishment in the Kingston penitentiary is in position, and the raw material will be there next week. Work will commence about April 1, and give constant employment to some forty convicts.

The financial returns at Ottawa show that uncertainty respecting the tariff is causing a decrease in importations. The revenue from the customs has fallen off half a million in eight months.

The publication of the annual report of the Dominion Rifle Association has been delayed owing to the non-receipt of the annual subscription of the late Governor-General Lord Derby, His Lordship being in the meantime communicated with.

It is rumored in Montreal that the Hon. Mr. Ouimet had tendered his resignation, but the report is not generally credited.

The jury in J. O. Pelland's suit against the Montreal Star returning a verdict declaring that the Star's report of Hon. Mr. Ouimet's speech was correct, but added that Pelland has suffered damage to the extent of $150. The court of review will decide this point.

While out shopping, Miss May Connell, of Goderich, fell dead on the street from hemorrhage of the lungs.

American and Canadian capitalists have secured options on a large area of timber lands in Nova Scotia, including some in Halifax County and intend to build mills and carry on a lumber business on a large scale.

A great demonstration was held in Collingwood in honor of Mr. Dalton McCarthy, at which the electors of North Simcoe reaffirmed the confidence which they expressed in him a year ago, when he invited them to pass judgment on his action in revoking his connection with the party. An immense crowd welcomed Mr. McCarthy at the railway station, after which a procession was organized in his honor. Mr. McCarthy addressed a meeting in the Opera House in the afternoon. In the evening he spoke to another large meeting.

MRS. J. OLIVER'S CASE.

Bright's disease had Developed as the result of her ten year's suffering from Kidney disease—Dodd's Kidney Pills again saves a victim from the Grave.

Brockville, Feb. 26.—Any one who asserted a year ago that Bright's disease was capable of a cure would have been written down as fit only for a lunatic asylum. But it has been conclusively proved that Dodd's kidney pills are a cure for this disease, that was so long looked upon as fatal. Mr. J. Oliver, of Phillipsville, near here, is one of the living witnesses who can testify to this fact. She suffered from diseased kidneys for ten years, and Bright's disease had developed when she heard of and used Dodd's kidney pills, which have restored her to perfect health.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send 10 six wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

Rheumatism cured in a day.—South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by Langley & Co.

The Cruise of the Happy Thought

Continued from page 6.

our compas' here;" and then ominously began:

"Its our gal, Viney, we're arter, Capting Dean; one as us loves better 'n' our very lives! Your colleger cum canoein' 'n' geologin' down ter Pembroke two year ago, July last."

The dean here seated himself at his desk and began turning over the leaves of the university records.

"Captain Dean, that ar shark hadn't been gone a month, afore our Viney slipped her moorin's an' stole out o' home port!"

There was a genuine sympathy in the dean's face now, as he asked the captains if they remembered the young gentleman's name. They consulted in whispers for a moment, when Captain Ballast replied:

"Not rightly, sir; but it had a 'Dick' an' sunthu' like 'gearin,' inter it."

"You see, gentlemen, resumed the dean kindly, between the mumbled repetitions of "Richard?" "Richard?" and "Gearing," "Geary," "Gear," while running his finger and eye carefully from top to bottom of the long, closely written pages; "it is very difficult indeed to get at a matter like this in a moment, among thousands of graduates' names."

"Thousands?" echoed the three captains completely appaled.

"Thousands?—thousands like that critter turned outen here, to canoe it an' geologer it, up an' down th' coast o' this kentry!" shouted Captain Ballast, while the three seafaring men began pacing the apartment dejectedly.

But at this moment their rueful faces brightened at the dean's methodic words.

"Ah here we have it at last—Richard Tredgear."

Three old grizzled and trembling heads were beside the dean's in an instant.

"Graduated with the highest honors, June, '89. Twenty-six years of age. Father, manufacturer. Residence, New York. Vacation address, Newport. I think," said the dean, relasping into his unruffled manner and writing the name and address upon a slip of paper, which Captain Ballast and his companions eagerly examined, "that young Mr. Tredgear is quite likely to be found in Newport at this season of the year."

The little old men hurriedly clapped on their sou'westers with cheery, "Why, that's Charlie's port. He'll help us!" and gruff "Thank ye, sirs!" while hastening to the door, through which they trundled away; but not until Captain Ballast had returned, pushed his shaggy head inside the room, and giving the Harvard factotum a parting broadside of vigorous speech:

"It'll jess change th' lat'tood 'n' long'tood o' th' disturbance, an' ye might as well know that, Capting Dean. Don't ye let loose cuny more o' them collegers down our way. Pembroke's sick on 'em. Ef ye do, 'n' they're missin', an' ye're huntin' on 'em up, jess bring 'long grapplers an' cum rigged out fur dredgin' in Cobscook Bay; fur thar's whar ye'll find what's lef' on 'em Capting Dean!" With which, while the bland listener gently nodded his head and continued writing calmly and measuredly upon his desk, sorely tried Captain Ballast slammed the good dean's door, and puffed and snorted after his companions beneath the shadowy Cambridge elms.

On the sunny morning of the third day after the meeting of the three Pembroke captains and the dean of Harvard University, a handsome little schooner was seen rounding Sakonet Point, to the east of the ancient seaport of Newport. Like a bird with black body and white wings, it circled gracefully to the north and around the cove-edge where throngs of bathers disported in the waves of the most beautiful beach on American shores. It seemed to hover and linger near, while three little old sailors upon its deck scanned the surf and bathers with huge and ancient glasses.

Then the craft stood out past Ochre Point and Spouting Rock; crept here and there, almost inquiringly, among launches, yachts, cat-boats and yawls; sailed slowly around past Grave's Point, Castle Hill and Fort Adams, coming at last between Goat Island and the villas and elm-crowned shore in Newport Harbor; when the "Happy Thought" was made snug and fast, about mid-day, alongside Long Wharf, where the squatty, red-faced, hoarse-voiced cat-boat skippers sun themselves like fattening turtles at the edge of some deep lagoon, and off which are anchored hundreds of the most wonderful old, stumpy and powerful catyawls to be found along the whole New England coast.

"By George, but this is jolly!" sang out a merry voice they knew; and in a moment more Charlie, their young Bar Harbor friend, was vociferously greeting the three captains upon the wharf. "Grand luck, too! Father and mother in New York. All the nobs away. Dick—"Here the three captains winced—"and Lavinia off in a cat-boat to Cormorant Rock for specimens. Way, 'Happy Thoughters' bold, it couldn't be jollier! We've got the whole blessed Sprayecroft to ourselves! Come on; come on. No backing out now. Up you go!" All this as he half pulled, half rushed the delighted old salts along the wharf to the street-end where he called a carriage, hustled the captains into it, sprang in beside them, ordered the coachman to drive them to Sprayecroft Villa; and then away they were whirled through the shaded streets and stately avenues of the finest summer city of homes in all the wide, wide world.

It was a bewildering experience to Captains Ballast, Rudder and Tacker. Never had they seen such wealth of flower and plant and shrub; such velvety lawns, such statues, grots and fountains; such wondrous gables, corbels, gargoyles, clustered chimneys, balconies and colonnades; such spacious halls, such grand salons, such glorious conservatories, such grave and quiet serving-folk who never even smiled at the bellowing wonderment, their strange attire, their ancient jokes, and century-old songs; for Charlie, master wholly of Sprayecroft at this hour, had got them hard by a dainty lunch, had cheered them with praise and encouragement, warmed them with his father's mellowest port; and, still sitting at table with radiant face, was vigorously trumping a banjo accompaniment to the most wonderful song that Newport ever heard led by Captain Ballast and followed, rather than joined, by Captain Rudder in a sonorous bass and Captain Tacker in a piping treble. It was a ballad left over from the seafaring men of the last century; the only one these cruisers ever knew or sung; and it was a reasonable thing that it was roaringly and bravely done:

"Ye parliaments of England, ye lords and esquires, too,
Consider well what you're about and what you mean to do!
You're now at war with Yankees, and you will rue the day
That you roused the Sons of Liberty in North A-mer-y-kay!

"Gemini twins! Here, sis," exclaimed a tall, fine-looking young fellow to his young lady companion at the door of Sprayecroft Villa, "quick! Tell Bob to take these things up to my room. I don't want to lose any of that. One of Charlie's larks!" He quickly stepped into the breakfast room with, "Charlie, can't you introduce a fellow to your seafaring—?"

The sentence was never finished; for in an instant the captains of the "Happy Thought" had Richard Tredgear pinned to the floor.

Charlie Tredgear pulled and hauled at them shouting, "Happy Thoughters'—hold on!"

"We're holdin' on!"

The servants rushed in. Lavinia Tredgear rushed in. They all finally got the four upon their feet.

"Whar's Viney?" came hoarsely from Captain Ballast's trembling lips.

"Whar's Viney?" roared and piped Captains Rudder and Tacker, flaming with excitment and revenge.

"Why—you—dear— silly —old —Pembroke —wild—goose!" laughed and shrieked Lavinia Tredgear. I'm Viney—Viney Jetsum Lavinia Flotsam Tredgear! Dick's my brother!—Charlie's my brother! We were all wrecked; mother, father, and all, coming home from the Azores. Somebody picked them up. And you, you stingy, old, darling Captain Ballast, that wouldn't let me have an organ!—you saved me!" And then between laughter and tears she "pooed" and fettled up Dick, who retired to rearrange his toilet; and hugged the three captains by turn and altogther; Charlie pirouquetted, banjo in hand, vowing it was the jolliest lark of all his life; while the three old captains took their scoldings and huggings with grinnings and whimperings of dumbfounded, penitential joy.

And so ended the cruise of the "Happy Thought;" at least its cruise of quest. When not speeding over the blue waters of the Sound, or sailing to far Pembroke, behind the headlands of Maine, it is still saucily rocking and dipping on the tides of Newport Harboro; while the gossips of the lovely, leafy city by the sea do say, with divers portentious nods, that "the Tredgear heiress will never, never make a match, so long as those devoted but outlandish "Happy Thoughters' are allowed to hang around."

Indispensable.

There are some simple remedies indispensable in every family. Among these, the experience of years assures us, should be recorded Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER. For both internal and external application we have found it of great value; especially can we recommend it for colds, rheumatism, or fresh wounds or bruises.—Christian Era.

Cement for Horse Hoofs.

The Veterinary College in Paris recommends the following composition for stopping splits and cracks in horses' hoofs: Two parts of gutta-percha should be softened in water and divided into small pieces and melted together with one part of crushed sal ammoniac, over a gentle fire in a tinned iron pan, carefully stirring the melting mixture until the mass has assumed the color and appearance of chocolate. Before use the cement should be again melted and then applied with a heated knife blade, just as a glazier uses his putty, the hoof having previously been carefully cleansed. The cement becomes so hard that nails can be driven into it.

"I've tried all sorts of blood-purifiers," said an old lady to a "cutter," "and you can't persuade me that any other Sarsaparilla is as good as Ayer's." There's where she had him. She knew that Ayer's was the best—and so did he, but it paid him better to sell a cheaper brand.

Marine.

The sealing schooner Idaetta sailed yesterday on an eight months' cruise, says Friday's Post-Intelligencer. After going to Neah Bay she will proceed south until opposite the Columbia river, when she will work northward with the seal herd, reaching Behring sea about August 1, and possibly going to Copper Island. The Idaetta is 69.55 tons register, is commanded by Capt. B. B. Whitney and carries thirty-three men, including ten hunters, four of the latter being half-breeds and half a dozen of her crew being Indians. She carries four canoes and four boats. Among the hunters are Morgans Williams or "Big Bill," Ralph B. Smith, Fred Olsen, Charles McTaggett and the half-breeds, Fred Thompson, Tom Lowe, Fred Williams and Charlie Martin.

A special from San Francisco says: The Alexander, well known as a sealer, is shipping a crew for a two-year whaling cruise in the Arctic. A. P. Lorentzen is her owner and his determination to fit the vessel for a whaling cruise was brought about by the low price of sealskins. It is claimed that it costs the vessel $8 for each skin taken, and as skins are quoted at such low figures in the London market, the profit is not large enough to take the risk running counter to the new regulations to govern the operations of the sealers in Northen waters.

A CITY LIGHTING PLANT.

Council to Ask for $55,000 to Carry Its Plan Into Effect.

THE LOAN BY-LAW PUT THROUGH

And March 20th Named as the Day Upon Which the Electors Will Vote on It—Point Raised on the Salaries Cut by the Estimates.

The ratepayers will on Tuesday, March 20, vote on a loan of $55,000 to properly equip the city's lighting department. A carefully prepared plan has been gotten up by Ald. Munn, chairman of the electric light committee, after a consultation with expert electrician Stickles, and the council has rejected all idea of giving the lighting to private companies.

There was a special city council meeting on lighting last night. It was held in the mayor's office, and Mayor Teague and Ald. Munn, Baker, Styles, Wilson, Vigelius, Ledingham, Dwyer and Humphries were present.

Ald. Munn began by moving the first reading of the electric light loan by-law. He said, having settled the amount of the loan, the length of time of the debentures was to be considered. Some favored the idea of having bonds run only during the life of the improvements made, which was 25 years. Others believed they should all stand for 50 years. The difference in interest was but slight, and the question could of course be passed on by the board. The committee in investigating the matter had figured upon a first-class plant, which totalled $49,000, including everything. That would give the city as good a plant as is now produced, and he would favor a $50,000 loan. As to having a city plant or letting the work out to private companies, the council could decide that. The proposal made by the Victoria Electric Railway and Lighting Company would cost the city $34,000, while the city could do the same work for $21,000. That was allowing $1,800 a year for depreciation in the plant. Making every allowance for expenses, the city could produce a light for $7 a month, which was $2 cheaper than the tramway proposal. It was a reasonable proposition, too, for the city had cheaper money, no dividend to pay, no water rates and no taxes. The matter of site, fuel and utilization of present apparatus and plant were also dwelt upon. He said that the present plant was an expensive one compared with what could be accomplished. The expenditure of $21,000 annually contemplated the production of 300 lights, but with a new plant 220 lights could be produced at the present cost.

Ald. Baker supported all that Ald. Munn said. The present system was not satisfactory, but he could not see why they should go to a private company. He emphasized the cost particularly, and expressed the opinion that the course of the council was plain.

Ald. Wilson said the plan was a particularly feasible one and should be carried out. He was opposed to letting the work out to private parties. As to the length of time they should run, he would favor 50 years, providing there was a saving clause permitting the council to fund the debt or pay the debentures after 25 years, if it were found to be advantageous. The debentures would bring virtually the same money. He therefore would suggest the following clause: "That it shall be lawful for the said municipal council from time to time to purchase any of the said debentures, and such debentures shall be so expressed as to entitle the said council to redeem and purchase the same on paying the amount thereof and the interest due thereon at the date of such purchase, to the holder or holders thereof, at any time after 25 years had elapsed."

The council then went into committee of the whole on the by-law. The amount of the loan was fixed at $55,000, $50,000 being deemed too close to the estimate. The interest was placed at 4 1-2 per cent. A change in the wording of the by-law was suggested, so as to permit the levy upon land alone or land and improvements, but it was shown by the act that it must be specifically stated.

Ald. Wilson's clause, given above, was adopted. It was decided to submit the by-law to the city barristers. The committee rose, reported the by-law complete and passed it.

In open council it was decided to hold the election on Thursday, March 20, and W. K. Bull was named as returning-officer.

The estimates by-law was reported as complete by the committee of the whole. A couple of complaints were made as to cuts in certain salaries, and it was also pointed out that wherever cuts were made notice should have been given. It was deemed too late to now turn back, the by-law was passed and on Monday night it will be finally adopted.

Fac Simile Label of the famous Mungo Cigar.

"Only the Scars Remain,"

Says HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., who certifies as follows:

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc., none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old

Mother Urged Me

to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

A Perfect Food for Infants and Invalids

MILK GRANULES WITH CEREALS.

A combination of Milk Granules with the finest barley, which has been subjected to a treatmedt by which it is rendered easily digestible.

For sale by all Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN)

Removed to larger premises, at 10 Blanchard corner of Rae Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Flummerfelt, Gorge Road.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned will make loans from $1 to $1000 on any approved security.

VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE,
133 Government street.

Private entrance on Pandora street. Business strictly confidential. s19-d

KEEPS YOU IN HEALTH.
DUNN'S FRUIT SALINE
DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING.
A safeguard against infectious diseases. Sold by chemists throughout the world. W. G. DUNN & CO. Works—Croydon, England.

LANGLEY & CO., Victoria,
Agents for B.C.

JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad Street. Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

VICTORIA, B. C.

S. A. STODDART

The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68½ Yates Street.

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c
New Main Springs, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.

One small fire proof safe for sale very cheap.

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

A. MAXWELL MUIR,
ARCHITECT,
934 Douglas Street.

BONAPARTE POTATOES
—AT—
R. H. JAMESON, - 33 Fort Street.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

HYIU WHA' FOR?

Chinese to be Clached—Profit of the Baking Business.

Nanaimo, March 3.—The three principal Chinese business firms of Chinatown, under the names of Lung Kee, Kwong Hung Chang and Yick, Yuen & Co., were brought before the court by Chief McKinnell yesterday on a charge of an infringement of the revenue by-law. The defendants have been carrying on business for a considerable time without contributing a cent to the city's finances. City Clerk Gough states that Yick Yuen & Co. paid their license up to the end of last year, but the other firms have paid nothing. The fines in the case will be close to $4000.

The authorities at Wellington have refused to allow the use of the hall for a political (opposition) meeting, so that arrangements have been made to hold the meeting to-night in the K. of P. hall at Northfield.

A dispatch to this city from Union yesterday states that the tugs Wanderer and Tyee succeeded in towing the ship Occidental off the mud bank yesterday, and the vessel proceeded to sea. No damage was done to the ship as the bank she ran upon was very soft.

One of the bakers of this city has decided to give eighteen loaves for a dollar. Three years ago the loaves sent out by the baker weighed 2 pounds, and by giving 13 for a dollar the purchaser received 26 pounds of bread; now at 16 for a dollar the weight reaches only 24 pounds, or 18 for a dollar 27 pounds. Flour now costs about $4.40 a barrel, and three years ago it cost from $7.50 to $8 a barrel.

At the Methodist "At Home" last evening the financial statement of the church was read as follows: Gross income, $2900.18; expenditure, $2957.74; balance, $2.44. This sum does not include the various sums raised by the Sunday school, Epworth League, ladies' aid, nor toward the erection of the new parsonage.

At a meeting of the government supporters held last evening, J. McGregor was nominated as the candidate to run in the Davie government interest.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Yesterday afternoon the full court consisting of Sir Matthew Begbie, C.J., and Crease and Walkem, J.J., delivered judgment in Adams v. N. E. Tramway Co., and Scott v. B. C. Milling Co.

Adams v. the Tramway Co., was an action brought by D. P. Adams for damages for ejectment from one of the defendants' cars by the conductor. He had paid his fare but before his transfer to another car had received no transfer ticket, having been told by the conductor of the first car that it was all right. At the trial before Mr. Justice Drake last spring and a special jury, a verdict was given for $13.50 by the jury and judgment afterwards entered for that amount and costs on the Supreme Court scale. The defendants appealed but the full court unanimously upheld the judgment. The chief justice, in the course of a long judgment, said that the defendants should be held liable for the act of their servant and also took occasion to comment unfavorably on the transfer system, as there seemed to be several different systems used by different conductors. Mr. Justice Walkem held that the company were bound down by their pleadings, as they had admitted responsibility and also pleaded justification. Robert Cassidy for the defendants and E. V. Bodwell and H. D. Helmcken for the company.

Scott v. B. C. Milling Co. Appeal by plaintiff from a nonsuit entered at the trial in Vancouver by Mr. Justice Drake. The jury found a verdict in plaintiff's favor for $2,500, but the judge held that the answers of the jury would not support a verdict. Scott was a tallyman in the defendant's employ and in going from one part of the mill to another used a certain beach, and in fact which all the other workmen also used, and from this he fell and injured himself on some cog wheels to such an extent that his leg had to be amputated at the thigh. The court unanimously held that the plaintiff was entitled to have the nonsuit set aside and judgment entered for him for $2,500 the amount awarded by the jury together with the costs of the former trial and the appeal. The fact that the way commonly used was dangerous and there being none sufficient was a breach of duty which the employer owed the employee. The action was under the Employer's Liability Act. L. G. McPhillips, Q.C., and Hamilton (Vancouver) for the plaintiff, and Charles Wilson for the defendants.

The divisional court, consisting of Sir Matthew Begbie, C. J., heard argument in Potter and Flett v. Corporation of Vancouver. The appeal is by the plaintiffs from an order of Mr. Justice Drake dated the 13th of February, 1894, made on a summons for further directions whereby the British Columbia Terra Cotta company were made third parties and given unconditional leave to defend. The action is founded on a contract between the plaintiffs and the corporation, who in their defence have admitted the contract, but denied the damages. The third party in the defence virtually put in a defence for the corporation and denied the contract, which the corporation admitted. The appeal was dismissed with costs. Charles Wilson for the plaintiffs, W. J. Wilson for the corporation and E. P. Davis for the third parties.

THE BANK FAILURE.

Three Assignees Have Been Named—Their First Meeting.

There is but one topic on the lips of Victorians at present, and that is the failure of the private bank of Green, Worlock & Co. yesterday morning. Fortunately no other concern connected with it by a business relationship has gone to the wall, as is usual in such cases. However, the fact that it will seriously inconvenience many cannot be denied, and there is an opportunity for the public generally to do a wise and just thing. A general contraction at this time would very likely be most serious. The tide of "times" has already turned in financial centres, and the late summer or early fall will most likely witness a general revival. John Coltart, H. F. Heisterman and J. Stuart Yates have been made assignees. They were in consultation this morning, but the meeting was entirely preliminary in its nature, and they will not get down to actual work before next week. They will go carefully into every detail and leave nothing undone to bring excellence to the result of their labors. A number of writs, including simple summonses upon the bank, and garnishee writs upon people indebted to the bank have been taken out. An interesting question as to their standing has arisen. It is held by many that as it requires eight days to sign judgments in the former the assignment will take precedence over them, but as the assignment is not in effect until filed in all the registry offices, the garnishee writs will hold good. The writs were issued in the county court, and under the law may be up to $1,000. Nothing as to the amount of garnishee writs served could be obtained.

A Times man called at the home of F. H. Worlock to-day, but he was ill and could not be seen. He is said to be prostrated by the event of yesterday morning. Nothing further has been given out from the bank.

There are all sorts of rumors flying about relative to the securities of the bank, and it is generally believed that there will be a shrinkage in them. Many of them date from boom days, and values have depreciated since then. This is particularly deplorable, in view of the large number of small depositors. Instance after instance can be detailed of people in moderate circumstances whose earnings are jeopardized, whose position it is painful to even think of. The words "hard" and "harsh" best describe it. There is but one thing to be done, and that is to stand by the losers as far as possible.

NOT AN APPLICANT.

To the Editor: It has been brought to my notice that a statement has appeared in your paper to the effect that I have been an applicant for the position of gold commissioner and government agent at Alberni. I beg to state that you have been misinformed, as I have no intention of applying for any position under the government, neither was it ever proposed that the appointment in question should be given to me. I was employed at Alberni on private business. Your informant was also wrong in stating that on leaving that place I gave a champagne supper. On the contrary, through the kindness of my friends there, I was the happy recipient.

HAROLD H. BAKER.

East Indian Walnut.

Edgar Thurston, official reporter on economic products to the government of India, has written the following report: The siris tree (albizzia lebbek), whose timber is called East Indian walnut in the English market, is a large, deciduous, spreading tree, belonging to the natural order leguminosæ-mimosæ, found wild and cultivated in most parts of India; growing in the evergreen forests in the sub-Himalayan tract from the Indus eastward, in Bengal, central and southern India, Burma, and the Andaman Islands, and ascending to 3,000 feet in altitude.

The following account of the wood is given by Gamble in his "Manual of Indian Timbers." "Sapwood large, white; heartwood dark brown, hard, shining, mottled with deeper colored, longitudinal streaks. The annual rings in trees grown in the Punjab are marked by a distinct line. Pores large, not numerous, often subdivided and enclosed in patches of softer whitish tissue, which are frequently arranged in short bands. Pores prominent on a longitudinal section. Medullary rays fine, very numerous."

The growth of the tree, which is said to attain a height o 40 to 60 feet with a girth o 8 to 9 feet, and is exceedingly rapid during the first few years, and Brandis says in his "Forest Flora of Northwest and Central India," that trees in the Punjab have 2 3-4 feet girth in twelve years, 4 1-2 feet in 30 years, and that trees in Sakbar, in Sind, 17 years old have reached 5 to 6 feet in girth. This, is pointed out by Gamble, would give from 1 to 3 rings per inch of radius, which is very fast.

The weight of the wood is said to be 40 to 60 pounds per cubic foot. It seasons, works, and polishes well, and is fairly durable. Its value may be inferred from the fact the Burmese government fixed a higher tax upon the felling of kuk-o (albizzia lebbek) than for teak or any other tree.

The wood is used in India for picture frames, sugar-cane crushers, oil-mills, well curbs, canoes (Burma), and wheelwork; in the Andaman islands, where trees of large size are procurable, it is utilized for building, and especially for house posts. In the Deccan the wood is considered as being of excellent quality. In northern India it is considered unlucky to employ it in house-building.

The deputy conservator of forests, Andaman islands, in reply to a circular recently issued by Mr. Ribbontop, inspector general of forests, stated that "small quantities of koko timber have occasionaly been sent to London with padouk, and have commanded a ready sale. It makes pretty furniture, having a beautifully patterned grain, and works up well when carved."

Burls of albizzia lebbek, like those of any other furniture-wood, increase in value with the intricacy and rarity of the design and the size of the burl. The price of such burls, which are invariably sliced up into veneer, is frequently ten to twenty times that of the plain wood, and as much as a hundred times the value of the ordinary wood has been paid for extremely curious and unique burls.—Timber Trade Journal.

"All signs fail"—except pimples and blotches. These never fail to indicate an impure condition of the blood, which may be thoroughly cleansed and renewed by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The most efficacious and economical of blood purifiers.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Foward in the Sporting World.

THE GUN.

GOOD FRIDAY TOURNAMENT.

The Victoria Gun club's second meeting will be held at the Hotel Victoria, Tuesday, March 6th. All members are requested to attend as the club will make arrangements for the shooting tournament on Good Friday. $200 in cash prizes.

WRESTLING.

M'LEOD AND M'MAHON.

San Francisco, March 1.—Dan McLeod and Charles McMahon have signed articles to wrestle a match of the best two out of three falls, catch-as-catch-can, in this city two weeks from to-night. According to the agreement the men are to weigh 165 pounds at the ringside.

NOTES.

The Union Gun Club met last night, but outside of discussing the finance affairs of the club, did nothing. There will be another meeting on Friday night to arrange for the match on Good Friday.

The Rugby match at Vancouver today was cancelled.

The Irish Rugby football team will have a five-mile run on Monday night, starting at 8:30 from Quebec street.

Tid-Bits Locals.

—Dr. Lewis Hall has consented to be a candidate for school trustee, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Caleb Bishop, Victoria West.

—The funeral of the late Marie Derdinger took place this morning from the residence of G. Cruickshank, Frederick street, and St. Andrew's R. C. Cathedral.

—The remains of the late Caleb Bishop were interred this afternoon in Ross Bay cemetery. The funeral took place at 2 o'clock from the family residence, Russell street. There was a large attendance of friends.

—N. P. Snowdon has a charge of assault against Captain Clive Phillips-Wolley. An altercation over a law suit last night resulted in a blow which damaged Mr. Snowdon's countenance, and it is expected that the police magistrate will be called on to adjudicate.

—A man named Eigsetter was brought in from Saanich yesterday by Sergt. Langley, having developed symptoms of insanity. He had a mania for writing letters in German, in which he commanded the German and Russian emperors to do his will. He was examined by Doctors Wade and Hasell and on their recommendation will be confined in the provincial jail temporarily.

—There are four notices of motion on the civic bulletin board. Ald. Humphrey gives notice of an amendment to the Oak Bay avenue exchange by-law, Ald. Ledingham will move that the city pay the expenses of those who had to ask the courts to place their names on the voters' list, Ald. Harris announces a by-law to raise $35,000 to relieve the debt of the Jubilee hospital. Ald. Munn has a motion to designate room 5, market building, as the polling place for the school trustee election.

—The stereopticon entertainment given at Esquimalt last evening by N. Shakespeare was a success in every particular. The views exhibited consisted of "The Reformed Drunkard," "High Life of Joseph," "Cash Three" (temperance series), "Stately Homes of England," "English celebrities" and a number of comic views. There was also rendered a musical programme consisting of choruses and solos. The hall was well filled with spectators and the profits net a goodly sum in aid of the Methodist mission.

—The time of Magistrate Macrae was occupied for two hours this afternoon hearing the case of Wybert Hall, charged with using threatening language to J. H. Falconer. The former was represented by George E. Powell and the latter by Todd Aikman. At the conclusion of the evidence the magistrate bound Hall over to keep the peace for a year with $200 bonds to be supplied by two sureties and himself, in default of which he will go to jail for three months. Hall was given until Monday to get bonds.

—Richard Curnew, of Spence's Bridge, a pioneer of the upper country, is dead. He was of Cornish birth and came to this province in 1858, settling at Hope. Subsequently he removed to Clinton, where he lived for a long period, keeping a hotel and conducting a freighting business on the Cariboo road. For many years he has lived at Spence's Bridge, where he had a farm and a hotel, taking a special interest in fruit-growing. He was a prominent member of the Pioneer Association and the Inland Agricultural Association, whose members, as well as a host of other acquaintances, regret his death. The Pioneers took charge of the funeral, which was held at Ashcroft on Monday. "Big Dick," as Mr. Curnew was called, was widely known as a splendid specimen of manhood.

—Acme lodge, No. 14, I. O. O. F., held their regular meeting on Monday evening at Castle Hall, Broad street, and was largely attended. The first degree was conferred on one brother, the team officiating. Under the head of the good of the order, a pleasant half hour was spent, the lodge being entertained by several of the brothers, with songs, speeches, etc., also several interesting addresses were given by the visiting brethren. On Monday evening there will be work in the second degree. There will be a social also—consisting of songs and recitations, and a good time can be looked for. On Thursday, the 8th instant, this lodge will pay a fraternal visit to Dominion lodge, No. 4. All members are requested to meet at their hall to-morrow (Sunday) at 3 o'clock, p.m., sharp (with badges) for the purpose of attending service at Christ church. Sojourning brothers are cordially invited to attend.

To retain an abundant head of hair of a natural color to a good old age, the hygiene of the scalp must be observed. Apply Hall's Hair Renewer.

We Want You

To see our $6, $8, and $10 men's tweed suits and our boy's $1, $1.50, and $2 suits. Russell & McDonald's clearing out sale of clothing, opposite the Iron church, Douglas street.

The marvellous success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is based upon the corner stone of absolute merit. Take Hood's throughout the spring months.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. H. Croft, of Seattle, is in the city.

R. W. Jones left for Seattle this morning.

W. L. Newton is back from the Kootenay country.

C. H. Peabody, of Port Townsend, is in the city.

Mayor A. H. Tucker, of Port Townsend, is in the city.

Captain W. R. Clarke returned from Vancouver last evening.

D. H. Wheeler, advance agent for John T. Kelly, is at the Victoria.

Walter Ker, Bernard Heisterman, and A. Ker leave for San Francisco by the direct steamer to-morrow.

E. F. Hatch, travelling auditor for Wells, Fargo Express Company, left for the Sound this morning.

Arthur Humber, youngest son of Ex-Ald. Humber, of this city, has passed a successful examination at the Philadelphia Dental college, graduating wit honors.

William Glynn, of Seattle, one of the owners of the Queen Bess mine and owner of the mineral claim on the Three Forks townsite, is in the city on a business trip. He is a progressive business man and has aided in Kootenay's development. He is a guest at the Dratel.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—Jno Smith, W Rockett, R Hamilton, Capt W R Clarke, B T Rogers, Mrs E White, Geo J Towler, J Lukov, E White, Dr E Hall, R Collister, F Larson, Mrs Rogers, G L Farnum, W G O'Loughlin, E J Parsons, F M Yorke, H Mitchell, J A Thompson, W Hutchinson, Jno McLennan, J E Farnum, J S Muggridge, Mrs Parsons and son.

Per str City of Kingston from the Sound—D J McInnes, J L Wilson, T N Sellwood, A H Tucker, J Metzer, Jos Duncan, D H Wheeler, F H Timmerhum and wife, Miss Carlson, J McNeil, E A Johnson, C E Peabody, Frank Ewing, W L Newton, A Jamison, J H Baker.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—J Piercy and Co, H B M Co, Wetter Bros, Turner Beeton & Co, R P Rithet, T Haughton, W Marchant, Col Ind Rev, Lenz & Leiser, Amet Holdes Co, McL & McF, C Hazelt, J Teigh, T C Sorby, Colonist Co, T N Hibben & Co, Fuller & Goodwin, Langley & Co, J Howard, R McDonald, B Williams, Fell & Co, J H Baker, W N Carmichael, E Wall & Co, H B Co, D Campbell, J H Emery, W P Jaynes, J T Pierre, H Young, S Shore, F Crane, Jr, Stevens & Jenkins, Nicholles & B, Haslett & Jackson, H Bornstein, Ramsay Bros, S G Campbell, Wong Chung, Matthews R & T, Wm Beach, Hamilton P Co, Dom Exp Co.

Per str City of Kingston from the Sound—S Leiser & Co, R Baker & Son, Sayward Mill & Timber Co, Weller Bros, Victoria Elec Co, Water Department.

Use Gibbon's Toothache gum, sold druggists.

Children

who are thin, hollow-chested, or growing too fast, are made Strong, Robust and Healthy by

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil. It contains material for making healthy Flesh and Bones. Cures Coughs, Colds and Weak Lungs. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & $1.

Two Little Girls in Blue

Is very popular, but not so much so as our sale of Ladies' Buttoned Boots. We are clearing a line at

$1.75 per pair.

Daisy Bell

Wears a pair of these boots and is the talk of the town.

A. B. Erskine,

Cor. Gov't & Johnson Streets.

WE CLAIM

To be the only house in B. C. where you can be fitted with glasse which will give comfort and ease to the eyes.

To furnish glasses FAR SUPERIOR in quality to any you can obtain elsewhere.

F. W. Nolte & Co.,

ONLY OPTICIANS OF B. C., 37 Fort St.

417 Hastings St., Vancouver.

SMOKE

T and B

20 CENTS A PLUG.

MORRIS',

Colonist Block.

The Stanley House.

JUST ARRIVED

6 CASES **New Spring Goods**

CONSISTING OF

75 Pieces Fancy Prints,
20 Pieces Dress Tweeds,
25 Pieces Fancy Dress Goods,
1 Case Cashmere Hose,
1 Case Dress Trimmings and Braids,
Silks, Cravenette Cloths,
Black Dress Goods, Muslins, Embroideries,
Etc., Etc.

These are the very Newest Goods in the market. Call and see them.

W. S. HAMPSON, Manager.

CASH IS KING!

GOOD LUMBER AND COAL Cheap for Cash at the ROCK BAY COAL AND WOOD YARD.

S. F. McINTOSH.

N.B. TRADE MARK THE VARNISHED BOARD ON WHICH THE GOODS ARE WRAPPED.

Ladies Costumes

Ladies have a great deal of trouble in selecting dress goods. The variety is great. The quality is various and the merit claimed is sometimes more than the possession. When ladies are desirous of obtaining the finest grade of Black Dress Goods, they should ask to see Priestley's dress fabrics. These, as is well known, are the *ne plus ultra* of durability, beauty and delicacy of texture. They have long been the favorite dress goods of well dressed Englishwomen. The Americans prefer them to French goods. Canadian ladies can obtain them from reliable dealers. Ladies should always ask for Priestley's Dress Goods.

PRIESTLEY'S BLACK DRESS MATERIALS

2

C. E. PERRY, Mem. Inst. C.E., P.L.S. M. S. DAVYS M.E. H. GRAY, C.E., P.L.S.

PERRY, GRAY & DAVYS

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS

Provincial Land Surveyors, Real Estate & Mining Brokers

Railway Reconnaissance and Location Contracts taken. Estimates Prepared. Prospecting Outfits Organized. Mines Reported on and Assays Furnished.

In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department, we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the now famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there has ability to furnish reliable information as to location and values of properties.

OFFICES

VICTORIA Room 4, Spencer's Arcade Government Street. NELSON, B.C.

DOMINION CREAMERY

THE

Best in Canada.

ARRIVED

AND

Now on Sale

AT

Erskine, Wall & Co.

DR. BAKER'S Painless Extraction of Teeth!

Having purchased from Dr. Kellogg, of Chicago, the sole right to use his local anesthetic in Victoria, I am now prepared to extract teeth

Absolutely Without Pain.

This medicine is a perfectly safe local anesthetic, having been used on over 50,000 patients without a bad result.

By applying it to the gums the living pulp or nerve can be extirpated without a vestige of pain, which has not been hitherto accomplished by any local application.

If you have any teeth to extract we will do it without pain, or no money asked.

OFFICE, 98 YATES ST.,

Over Cochrane & Munn's Drug Store Entrance Yates Street.

SING KEE,

24 Herald Street. Victoria, B. C.

Intelligence Office.

All kinds of Chinese Labor supplied at shortest notice. Contracts taken. m1 tf

NOTICE.

We hereby give notice that it is our intention to apply at the sitting of the Licensing Court for the City of Victoria, to be held on the second Wednesday in March, 1894, for a transfer to the executors of the estate of G. Bossi, deceased, of the license now held by the said G. Bossi, deceased, to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Russ House, situate on Johnston Street, in the City of Victoria.

ROSA BOSSI,
CARLO BOSSI,
Executors of the estate of G. Bossi, deceased

Feb. 12-30t

FLOUR

WHEAT, HAY, MILL FEED, Etc., Etc.

HAVING our own Mill, Wharf and Warehouse, places us in a position to fill promptly our customers' requirements at the lowest possible price. Free delivery.

The Brackman & Ker Milling Co., Ltd.,

25 Government St., VICTORIA,